Department of State

WILMINGTON JOURNAL; Published every Friday Morning.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
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No subscription received for less than 12 months.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Subscribers wishing their paper discontinued at the end of their subscription year, must [illegible] up in full and give the proprietor two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
We will pay the postage on letters containing Three Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.
☞All Letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed [post paid] to A. L. Price.

Wilmington Journal.

BY A. L. PRICE. | "OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY." | TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

VOL. 5.—NO. 20. | WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1849. | WHOLE NO. 228.

CIRCULATION of THE JOURNAL 1300

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Post Office, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 9 A. M., and close at 10 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 9½ A. M. every day.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks, and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 9½ P. M. every day.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL, and HARRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

ONSLOW MAIL. Via Topsail Sound, Stump Sound Sneed's Ferry, Jacksonville to Richlands, and returns via Sunnerson's, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding MERCHANT,
DAVIS'S WHARF,
South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

WM. A. GWYER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERS TO
B. N. Disbrow, Esq., New York.
Rob't G. Rankin, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
October 6, 1848.

WM. H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGIST,
AND DEALER IN
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c.,
On Front street, between Market and Dock, two doors North of Messrs. Hart & Polley's, Wilmington, N. C.
October 8, 1847—[4

W. L. SMITH.
(Late of the firm of Sandford & Smith,)
AUCTIONEER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Store on North Water Street, Parsley's block.
September 29, 1848

JOHN T. RUSS,
INSPECTOR OF
TIMBER AND LUMBER,
Wilmington, N. C.
October 13, 1848—[5-y

T. F. ROBESON,
INSPECTOR OF
TIMBER and LUMBER,
Wilmington, N. C.
Dec 22, 1848—[15-tf

MOODY B. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Has located in the town of Wilmington, N. C., and may be found at his office, opposite the Court-house.
M. B. S. will also practice in the Courts of Brunswick and Duplin Counties.
Sept 29, 1848—[3-tf

SCOTT, KEEN & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN
SUPERIOR
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Market-Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 19, 1849[—19-1y.

Law Notice.

THE subscriber has resumed the duties of his profession, and will be found at his office on the corner of Second and Princess streets, Nixon's basement.
EDW'D CANTWELL.
Wilmington, N. C., March 24, 1848.
*.*Prompt attention given to claims under the various *Pension and Bounty Laws,* passed to encourage enlistments in the Regular Army and Volunteer Service of the United States.
March 10, 1848—26-tf

TO TIMBER AND LUMBER MAKERS.

The undersigned having been appointed INSPECTORS OF TIMBER AND LUMBER, will attend promptly to any business entrusted to them in the above line.
THOS H. ASHE.
W. H. LASPEYRE.
N. B. Thos. H. Ashe will be happy to attend to the business of his former customers, as of old.
Sept. 22, 1848. 2-6m

REMOVAL.

I have removed from the store occupied by me last year, and can now be found two doors North, at the store recently occupied by J. C. Latta, Lord's buildings.
Wm A GWYER.

BACON SIDES.

4 hhds now in store. For sale by
O13] Wm. A. GWYER.

RAISINS—RAISINS.

In whole and half boxes. For sale by
WM. A GWYER.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Undersigned, on the 15th day of June 1848, entered into a Copartnership under the firm of Cassidey, Schrader & Co., and have erected jointly an extensive IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY. Together with *Machine and Blacksmith Shops,* which they have denominated the WILMINGTON IRON FOUNDRY, where they are prepared to execute with dispatch all orders they may receive in the above branches of business.
JAMES CASSIDEY.
THEO. SCHRADER.
WM. SUTTON.
July 21—[45-tf

Notice.

THE subscriber has opened an office in Parsley's block on Water St., for the transaction of a general Commission Business. Proper attention will be paid to the sale of merchandise of any kind, as well as to the sale or shipment of any of the products of the country; and the usual advances made when desired, on consignments for sale, or for shipment to my friends at the North. I have a good Naval Store yard and Warehouse, remote from the danger of fire and will make charges very moderate, where persons may desire to store temporally.
W. O. JEFFREYS.
May 5th, 1848.—[34tf

SPERM CANDLES.

For sale by WM A GWYER.

CHEESE &C.

15 boxes super Cheese; 4 casks super Cheese; 2 doz. smoked Tongues; 5 bbls Irish Potatoes; 4 bbls Red Beets; 2 bbls white hommony Beans; 10 bags and 10 boxes Buckwheat; 4 bbls superior Lard; 20 sacks Salt. For sale low for cash,
PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

DR. TOWNSEND'S
COMPOUND EXTRACT OF
SARSAPARILLA!
Wonder and blessing of the Age!

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
This Extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicine is, that while it eradicates the disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best SPRING & SUMMER MEDICINES ever known; it not only purifies the whole system, and strengthens the person, but it *creates new, pure and rich blood;* a power possessed by no other medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success It has performed within the last five years more than 100,000 cures of severe cases of disease; at least 15,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 5,000 children during the two past seasons.

10,000 cases of general debility and want of nervous energy. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy by the effects of medicine or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on a general physical prostration of the nervous system, want of ambition, fainting sensations, premature decay and decline, hastening towards that fatal disease, Consumption, can be entirely restored by this pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any Invigorating Cordial. As it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system, in a most extraordinary degree.

CONSUMPTION CURED.—*Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.*

Spitting Blood.
New-York, April 28, 1847.

Dr. Townsend—I verily believe that your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad cough. It became worse and worse. At last I raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla a short time, and there has a wonderful change been wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city. I raise no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results. Your obedient servant,
WM. RUSSELL, 65 Catherine-st.

Rheumatism.—This is only one of more than four thousand cases of rheumatism that Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured. The most severe and chronic cases are weekly eradicated by its extraordinary virtues.

James Cummings, Esq., one of the assistants in the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, is the gentleman spoken of in the following letter:
Blackwell's Island, Sept. 14, 1847.

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—I have suffered terribly for nine years with rheumatism; considerable of the time I could not eat, sleep or walk. I had the utmost distressing pains, and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla, & they have done me more than one thousand dollars worth of good. I am so much better—indeed, I am entirely relieved. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted.
Yours, respectfully, JAS. CUMMINGS.

Fits! Fits! Fits! Dr. Townsend, not having tested his Sarsaparilla in case of Fits, of course never recommended it, and was surprised to receive the following from an intelligent and respectable Farmer in Westchester county: *Fordham, August 13, 1847.*

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—I have a little girl seven years of age, who has been several years afflicted with Fits: we tried almost every thing for her, but without success; at last, although we could find no recommendation in our circulars for cases like hers, we thought, as she was in very delicate health, we would give her some of your Sarsaparilla, and are very glad we did, for it not only restored her strength, but she has had no return of the Fits, to our great pleasure and surprise. She is fast becoming rugged and hearty, for which we feel grateful. Yours, respectfully, JOHN BUTLER, jr.

Female Medicine. Dr. Townsend's Sarparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipent Consumption, barrenness, prolapsus Uteri, costiveness, piles, leucorrhœa, and for the general prostration of the female system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident. Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervelessness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness. It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us.

To Mothers and Married Ladies. This Extract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly prepared in reference to female complaints. Indeed this medicine is invaluable for all the delicate diseases to which women are subject. It braces the whole system, renews permanently the natural energies, by removing the impurities of the body, not so far stimulating as to produce subsequent relaxation, which is the case of most medicines taken for female weakness and disease. By using a few bottles of this medicine, many severe and painful surgical operations may be prevented.

Great blessing to Mothers and Children. It is the safest and most effectual medicine for purifying the system, and relieving the sufferings attending upon child-birth ever discovered. The great beauty of this medicine is, it is always safe, and the most delicate use it most successfully.

Beauty & Health. Cosmetics, chalk, and a variety of preparations generally in use, when applied to the face, very soon spoil it of its beauty. They close the pores of the skin, and check the circulation, which when nature is not thwarted by disease or powder, or the skin inflamed by the alkalies used in soaps, beautifies its own production in the "human face Divine," as well as in the garden of rich and delicately tinted and variegated flowers. A free, active and healthy circulation of the fluids of the coursing of the pure, rich blood to the extremities, is that which paints the countenance in the most exquisite beauty. It is that which imparts the indescribable shades and flashes of loveliness that all admire, but none can describe. This beauty is the offspring of *nature*—not of *powder* or *soap.* If there is not a free and healthy circulation, there is no beauty. If the lady is fair as driven snow, if she paint and use cosmetics, and the blood is thick, cold and impure, she is not beautiful. If she be brown or yellow, and there is pure and active blood, it gives a rich bloom to the cheeks, and a brilliancy to the eyes that is fascinating.

This is why the southern, and especially the Spanish ladies, are so much admired Ladies in the north who take but little exercise or are confined in close rooms, or have spoiled their complexion by the application of deleterious mixtures, if they wish to regain elasticity of step, buoyant spirits, sparkling eyes and beautiful complexions, they should use Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Thousands who have tried it, are more than satisfied, are delighted. Ladies of every station, crowd our office daily

Notice to the Ladies. Those that imitate Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, have invariably called their stuff a *great Remedy for Females, &c. &c.,* and have copied our bills and circulars which relates to the complaints of women. word for word—other men who put up medicine, have, since the great success of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla in complaints incident to females, recommended theirs, although previously they did not. A number of these Mixtures, Pills, &c., are injurious to females, as they aggravate disease, and undermine the constitution

Scrofula Cured. This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the Blood Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

Three Children.

DR. TOWNSEND—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine.—They were afflicted very severely with bad sores; have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under great obligation.
Yours, respectfully,
ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster st.

Opinions of Physicians. Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from Physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations in the market.
H. P. PULING, M. D.
J. WILSON, M. D.
R. B. BRIGGS, M. D.
Albany, April 1, 1847. P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.

Caution. Owing to the great success and immense sale of Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla, a number of men who were formerly our Agents, have commenced making Sarsaparilla Extracts, Elixirs, Bitters, Extracts of Yellow Dock, &c. They generally put it up in the same shaped bottles, and some of them have stole and copied our advertisements. They are only worthless imitations, and should be avoided.

Principal Office 126 Fulton Street, Sun Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co., 8 State street, Boston; Dyott & Sons, 132 North Second street, Philadelphia; S. S. Hance, Druggist, Baltimore; P. M. Cohen, Charleston; Wright & Co, 151 Chartres street, N. O; 105 South Pearl street, Albany; and by all the principal Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West Indies, and the Canadas.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
WM. SHAW, Druggist, Wilmington, N.C.
Also by J. & W. JOHNSON, Clinton, N. C.
June 23, 1848—[41-1y

FRESH BEEF! MUTTON! &c. &c.

JAMES PETTEWAY, respectfully announces to the citizens of Wilmington, that he will resume the BUTCHERING BUSINESS in said town on or about the 10th of October next. He takes occasion here to return his thanks to his old customers, and hopes by strict attention to the business to merit a renewal of their patronage.
He will endeavor, at all times, to keep his stalls at the new Market-house supplied with the best of FRESH BEEF, VEAL, LAMB, MUTTON, and PORK.
Drovers will find it to their interest to call on him before disposing of their stock.
Sept. 22, 1848. [illegible]

HALF RICE.

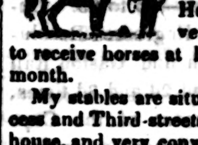
Tierces of half and small Rice, for sale, and for sale at lowest market price, by
D1] Wm A GWYER.

MARBLE MONUMENTS
And Grave Stone Agency.

THE subscribers are appointed Agents for one of the *best* and *most extensive* MARBLE YARDS in Connecticut, and will receive orders for Marble Monuments or Grave Stones, either lettered or not, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and most reasonable prices.
We have received a variety of patterns, various styles with the prices, which may be examined at any time.
J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Builders and Contractors.
June 18, 1847 40-tf

Fire and Marine Insurance.
Agency of the Protection Insurance Co.,
OF NEW JERSEY.
CAPITAL $200,000!

HAVING been appointed agent of the above Company, for Wilmington and vicinity, will issue Policies on cargoes, freights and vessels, and take Fire risks on as reasonable terms as any other Institution.
Any losses sustained will be promptly and honorably adjusted and paid, and in case of difference, the Courts of North Carolina will be acknowledged.
A. MARTIN, *Ag't.*
May 26, 1848.—[37-11m.



New Livery Stables.—FIRE PROOF.—

Having completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.
My stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third-streets, directly opposite the Court-house, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely *fire-proof.* They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.
I also have, (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.
Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, kept constantly for hire.
My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.
I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom.
H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., December 11, 1847. 14tf

To the Public.

I TAKE this method of informing the public that I now occupy the Livery Stables formerly occupied by Mr. H. R. NIXON, and solicit the patronage of the public generally. All persons who may favor me with a call, may rest assured that their horses will be promptly attended to, as I flatter myself that I have the best of Ostlers.
☞Also a large Lot for the accommodation of DROVERS.
W. T. J. VANN.
April 23d, 1847.—[32tf

CARRIAGES.
Market Street, about 300 yards above the
Episcopal Church.

THE subscriber has on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found, COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, CHARIOTEES, DUNHAMS, PHAETONS, BUGGIES, GIGS, SULKEYS, &c.
Also, *Harness* of every description.
All orders in the above line thakfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner, for cash only.
ALSO—Saddles; Bridles; Martingales; Bits; Trunks; Carpet Bags, &c. &c.,
Which will be sold very low.
ISAAC WELLS.
January 12, 1849;

CHEAP BEEF, FOR CASH!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington, that he will keep constantly on hand, at Stalls Nos. 7 and 9, in the MARKET HOUSE, a supply of the best of BEEF, MUTTON, LAMB and VEAL. His prices for Prime Beef, are from 6½ to 8½ cents per lb.: and all other meats from 8 to 10 cts. per pound.
THOS. O'CONNOR.
N. B. To Graziers and others having fine Cattle and Sheep to dispose of, they will find it to their advantage in first making application to him, as he has made it a rule to pay the highest corresponding prices with those of Charleston, and paying them Cash on the delivery. So there is no longer the necessity of the Farmer driving his Cattle hundreds of miles to another market to obtain a sale in which he can realize the Cash.
N. N. B. The subscriber may always be found either at the Carolina Hotel, or, in market hours, at the Market House, at his Stalls Nos. 7 and 9.
August 18, 1848—[49-tf

J. T. SCHONWALD,
Botanic Physician.
Murphy's building, 2d door from the corner of Princess and Water Streets, North side.

WOULD tender his thanks to the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, and respectfully informs the public that he still keeps on hand a large and fresh stock of BOTANIC MEDICINES, of his own manufacture, *of purely vegetable* composition. These medicines are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of medicines ever offered to the public. They are effectual remedies for consumption, coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, cholera, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, cholic, gravels, liver and spleen complaints, dyspepsia, rheumatism, sick head-ache, piles, nervous diseases, worms, tetter, and all diseases of the skin, itch, scrofula, all kinds of fever, &c. &c.
ALSO.—On hand and for sale at manufacturer's prices, REINHARDT's patent glass pad double and single lever TRUSS for Hernia.
Wilmington, Aug. 18, 1848.—[49-1y

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.
GEORGE W. DAVIS.
October 16, 1848

$35 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the first of last August, his negro man JACK. Said negro is about 5 feet 6 inches high, slim built, dark complected, and is about 21 years old. He is supposed to be lurking about the neighborhood of South Washington. He formerly belonged to Mr. Love Croom. The above reward of Thirty-Five Dollars will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in any Jail in the State, so that his owner can get him again.
The subscriber will also give $100 for evidence sufficient to convict any white person of harboring the above negro.
JOHN RAMSEY.
Dec. 15, 1848—[14-3t

VARNISH.

[illegible] Coach, Japan, and Copal Varnish, [illegible] Paint, Varnish and Marking Brushes, [illegible] hand, and for sale by
W H LIPPITT
D29] Druggist and Chemist.

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."
Harness, Trunk, and Saddle
MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has recently returned from the North, where he laid in a full and complete stock of Saddle and Harness mountings, &c. &c., of the latest and most improved styles, and is extensively manufacturing, at his stand on Market street, formerly occupied by Guy C. Hotchkiss, every description of articles in the above line. From his experience in the business, he feels confident that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to his customers.
He has, and will keep, a constant supply of *Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Collars, Riding and Wagon Whips, Bitts and Spurs, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Trunks, &c. &c.,* and every other article usually kept in establishments of the kind, all of which will be warranted to be of the best materials and workmanship, and sold on moderate terms for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers.
REPAIRING of every description promptly attended to. Coaches and Carriages trimmed in a neat and substantial style.
Medical Bags, Cushions of every description, and all other articles usually manufactured in establishments of the kind, made to order.
Persons wishing to purchase RIDING VEHICLES, would find it to their interest to give him a call.
JOHN J. CONOLEY.
April 28, 1848

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Owen Holmes and John R. Hawes, under the name of Holmes & Hawes, is this day dissolved.
JOHN R HAWES.
Nov. 13th, 1848—[10

SACK SALT.

100 Sack for sale by
o6] HOWARD & PEDEN.

SALT—SALT.

2,000 bushels St. Martin's Salt. For sale by
O13] Wm A GWYER.

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

1000 BBLS. landing; also, Hydraulic Cement; Calcined Plaster; Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, &c.
J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Builders and Contractors.
August 18th, 1848.—[49

WHISKEY, PORK, BACON, &c

20 bbls. N. O. Rectified Whiskey; 2 do back country Rye Whiskey; 5 do N. E. Rum; 5 do Gin; 5 do Brandy; 5 qr. casks Malaga Wine; 5,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon—Sides and Hams; 30 bbls Mess Pork; 10 do, Prime do; 20 do Canal Flour. For sale by W. L. SMITH.

PORK AND LARD.

5 Bbls superior Lard;
6 " mess Pork;
20 packages Soda, Sugar, Lemon, Pic Nic, Butter, and Milk Crackers. Just received and for sale by PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.
o27

BRANDY—GIN—RUM.

For sale at lowest market prices, by
O13] Wm A GWYER.

MESS PORK—PRIME PORK.

Just received per schr Mary Powell. For sale
O13] by Wm. A. GWYER.

FISH ROE.

5 Kegs Fish Roe, for sale at
[Dec 1] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS!

THE subscriber informs his old friends and all others in want of BLACK-SMITH work, of any description, executed in a style not inferior to work done at any other shop in N. Carolina or at the North, that he continues to carry on the Blacksmith business at his old stand, on Princess-street, opposite the Theatre.
Farmers, Turpentine and Timber makers, and others, having OLD AXES that are useless to them, are informed that they can have them worked over, and warranted to be equal to new ones, and at much less cost.
He has on hand a supply of PLOUGHS, of approved pattern. These Ploughs are made by NED BEATTY, who is admitted to be the best Plough manufacturer in this section of the State.
ALSO; ROUND SHAVES, manufactured by the subscriber, always on hand for sale.
ALSO; HORSES SHOD, & Carriages, Drays, &c., REPAIRED in a neat and substantial style.
In a word, every description of BLACK-SMITH WORK can be executed at his shop, and the work warranted.
Orders are solicited, and prompt attention given
Wilmington, N. C., } L. WOOD.
Oct. 27, 1848. } 7v5-12m

LIST OF BLANKS

ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs	
do do Subpœnas	
do do Fi. Fas.	
County Court Scire Facias	
Apprentice's Indentures	
Letters of Administrators	Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets	Marriage License
Peace warrants	Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds	Administrator's do
Notes of hand	Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank	Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State	Negro Bonds
	Warrants, Ca Sas
Notes, negotiable at bank	Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates	Bills Sale, Negro
Certificates of Justices attending Court	

☞Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.
☞Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE

FLOUR.

20 bbls. and 20 ½ bbls. fresh ground Flour from new Wheat. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN

CIDER—CIDER.

12 bbls just arrived, for sale at a low price, and warranted good, by WM A GWYER.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

AT December Term, 1848, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Brunswick, the subscriber qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of [illegible] Holmes, deceased.
All persons indebted to this estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims to present them [illegible] by law required, or they will be barred of recovery.
OWEN D. HOLMES, Ex'r.
Dec 22, 1848—[15 6t

FOR SALE.

[illegible] bushels [illegible] Alum Salt.
D29] O. HOLMES.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, [illegible]

[illegible]
W H LIPPITT,
D29] Druggist and Chemist.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

THE subscriber, Agent for the Charleston Steam Cotton Mill, offers for sale, 3-4 and 7-8 heavy Shirtings and Sheetings [illegible].
Also, various styles of brown and bleached Goods, Osnaburgs, Yarns, &c.
Particular attention will be given to the sale of Southern manufactured goods, consignments of which are respectfully solicited, and upon which advances will be made if desired.
J. H. TAYLOR.
Charleston, S. C., Aug 11, 1848—50-6m

MARBLE MONUMENTS.
TOMB TABLES,
Head & Foot Stones, &c.

THE subscribers have taken the agency of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment.
They have a variety of patterns and styles, with the prices, which may be seen at any time.
KEEN & HUSTON, Contractors & Builders.
Wilmington, N C. February 11, 1848. [32-1y

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE,
First Door in R. W. Brown's New Buildings, on Front Street, a few Doors from Market Street.

THE subscribers, thankful for the liberal patronage which they have received, beg leave to announce to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that they are now receiving a large and general supply of FALL and WINTER GOODS.

Superfine Broad Cloths;	Men's silk shirts;
Pilot and Beaver do	do Gansey's over-shirts
Bl'k & fancy Cassimeres;	do net shirts & drawers
Blue, black and gray Sattinetts,	do Saxony Wool shirts and drawers;
Plain striped and gold mixed Kentucky Jeans,	Superfine bed Blankets;
Linseys and Kerseys;	Negro do do
	Horse do do
Bl'k satin silk Velvet and other Vestings;	Bed Ticking and Apron Checks;
Cravats and Scarfs;	Table & birdeye Diapers;
White, red, and yellow	8-4 brown damask do
Flannel, a large supply;	6-4 Damask Table Cloths;
Rough and Ready Coats;	Cotton & Russia diapers;
Sack and Over do	A large supply of Looking Glasses.
Irish Linen & Lawns;	
Carpeting, a large supply;	

FOR LADIES WEAR.

Plain & plaid bl'k Silks;	Black silk and worsted Fringe;
Colored, plaid, & striped Silk;	Colored silk do
Plaid Tarton's do	Silk and thread Buttons for Ladies dresses;
Cashmere de Cosse;	
do de Lane;	Bonnet & Cap Ribbons;
Bombazine, large supply;	Linen Cambric hdkfs;
French Robes;	Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins;
do Habbits;	
do Collars;	Plaid & striped do
Worked Fronts;	Jaconet and Cambric
Plain and plaid Alpacca;	Ladies col'd Kid Gloves,
Blue and figured do	do do silk do
Silk Warp do	Ladies superfine colored Cashmere Hose;
Large superfine Thibet Shawls;	do black do do
do woolen net do	do do worsted do
do Saxony woolen do	Black & white English silk Hose;
do waffle do	do raw do
Black Merino do	
Ladies Hoods;	Children's worsted boots;
Children's do	Black, white, and colored Cotton Hose;
do Polka Coats;	
Muslin Skirts;	Misses' colored do

1200 yards of Carpeting; 40 cases Boots and Shoes; 250 Umbrellas; which will be sold *very cheap.*
Together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which, being purchased by the package at *reduced prices,* will be offered at uncommonly *low prices.*
We would call the attention of country merchants to our stock, and solicit them to examine the same before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can offer better bargains than they ever had offered in this market.
JOHN KYLE & CO.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept 15, 1848—3-y

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS,
Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, &c., &c., &c.

THE Subscriber has and is now receiving his large stock of Drugs, Chemicals, &c., &c., selected by himself from the largest Importers and Manufactures in the Northern cities, consisting in part of the following:
Calomel, gum opium, do Assafœtida, do camphor, do aloes soc, do do cape, do guaiac. do arabic, rad columbo, do gentian, do seneca. do rhatany, do velerian, ess peppermint, do cinnamon, do lemon, castor oil by gallon or bottle, pv Jalap, do rhubarb, do ipecac, do columbo, do pink root, do galls, do aloes, do opium, do gamboge, cinnamon, cloves, black pepper, mace, allspice, nutmegs, quassia, epsom salts. glauber, sal. nitre, do soda, do tartar, bi carb soda, cream tartar, snake root, pink do, fol senna, do digitalis, do Buchu, do uva ursi, sarsaparilla, ext jalap, Rasp'd guaiac.

CHEMICALS.
Sulph Quinine, di arsenite feroc potass, phos ammonia, denar opium, Iodine, Citric acid, citrate of iron et quinine, soluble citrate of iron, valerinate of zinc, sulph morphine, act. do, salacine, iod, of mercury, do iron, do syrup of, do lead, do arsenic, strychnine, veratrine, chloroform, piperine, hydr. potas, agt. nit, pure; do do No. 2; ox silver.

PATENT MEDICINES.
Townsend's, Carpenter's, Sands', Webster's and Grafenburg's SARSAPARILLAS, Sands' Iod of do; Jayne's expectorant; Wright's, Clickener's, Tippet's, Wistar's, Brandreth's, Gordon's, Grafenburg's, Beckwith's, Jayne's san., and Champion's PILLS; Indian Panacea, Swaine's do, Child'rn's do; Chessman's balsam; Perry's dead shot, Gray's ointment, Wistar's balsam of Wild Cherry, Swayne's syrup do; Taylor's balsam liverwort, Thompson's eye water. Fahnestocks vermifuge, House's Indian tonic, Rowand's tonic mixt re, Olasanian balsam, Tousey's master of pain, &c.

PAINTS, OIL, DYESTUFFS.
Spanish brown, venitian red, red lead, chrome green, chrome green in oil, white lead ground, pure extra, and No. 1, chrome yellow, black lead, linseed oil, train, oil, log wood, copperas, indigo, madder.

PERFUMERY, AND FANCY ARTICLES.
German cologne, french do, fancy soaps, plain do, toilet powder; fine tooth, hair, nail, comb, shaving, cloth, and flesh Brushes; cut velvet card cases, ox marrow, pomatum, hair dye, tooth powder, do restoratives, hair tonic, Rowland's macassar oil, military shaving soap, Lubin's extract, jamsia, magnolia, vervien, jocky club musk, ambrosia, [illegible], tooth picks, Preston's volatile salts, powder boxes and puffs, [illegible], [illegible], trans. day Rousel's cream, combs, fancy note paper, toilet bottles of cut glass, do do gilt, tooth paste, castile oil, bears do, &c.
For flavoring Ices, Jellies, Custards, Sauces, Pastry, Syrups, &c.
[illegible] ext of lemon, do of vanilla, orange flower water, tonka beans, nutmegs, cinnamon, rose water, peach water. [illegible] for sale by
W. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist.
[illegible] A. S. HART.

[illegible]

[illegible]
W. H. LIPPITT,
D29] Druggist and Chemist.

From the Yankee Blade.

MILITIA CAPTAINS,—WITH ANECDOTES "TO MATCH."

That shrewd chap, William Shakspeare, somewhere says that "some men are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them." The Militia Captain is partly born great, and partly achieves greatness by his own transcendent abilities.

From the earliest childhood, or as soon as he can carry a tin sword, his destiny seems revealed to him. Cocked hats, silver lace, and red feathers, are ever dancing before his eyes; and rolling of drums, and the screaming of fifes, sound perpetually in his ear; and he becomes at once conscious that it is not in the quiet walks of peace, in the dull and bloodless strife of the Senate or forum, that he is to win undying renown, but on the stern battle field, at the May Inspection, and the Regimental Review. Fired with this idea, he at an early age devoted his whole time to military affairs and the service of his country; Alexander, Cæsar and Napoleon become his models of imitation, and joining some company of "string beans," he rises rapidly from one post of distinction to another—from private to corporal, from corporal to sergeant, from sergeant to lieutenant; till at last he finds himself that loftiest of mortals, that cynosure of all eyes, and "observed of all observers," the military chieftain of the town of Hornby.

Ah, little think ye, who never drank of glory's intoxicating draughts—who never pressed the cup of double distilled happiness, brimming to your lips—little can your cold imaginations and placid souls conceive of the ecstatic throbbings that swell, with almost overpowering delight, the heart of a military "capting," as cheering by the huzzas of draggle-tailed boys, he struts like a turkey cock before a corps of the sons of Mars, the first time after his election.

A thousand anecdotes have been told, and a thousand might be added, illustrating this turkey cock sense of greatness in militia captains. All have heard of that fierce son of Mars, who while practising military evolutions at home, the day after his election, pitched head-long down stairs; and to his affrighted wife, who ran to his rescue and inquired if he was hurt, replied contemptuously—

"Go away, woman! what do you know about war?"

We have read somewhere of another militia captain, whose sense of personal dignity was so great, that he marched three miles under a hot July sun, with his sword held perpendicularly by his right side, without relaxing the stiffness of his face, or crooking his head to look after his company; and when he did interrupt the sweet flow of his complacent musings, and turn to *his followers,* he found they had "mizzled," and left him "alone in his glory." They had deserted in couples, and were making bee lines for home as fast as their "grass tanglers" would let them, while he for the last two miles had been strutting on alone!

We recollect a captain in these "diggins," who, in training a raw corps, formed them in a line fronting a barn, and bawled out to them,

"Charge bagnets!"

They instantly rushed toward him; whereon, full of fright lest he might be pierced through by the glittering instruments of death, and forgetting in his terror the military word, he cried out—"Stop, darn you!"

The row of bayonets still advancing, he made a tremendous jump to the right, like a tree-toad before a harrow—but finding escape hopeless, and that he must inevitably be stuck close to the barn, and falling on his knees, stretched out his arms, and begged most piteously—

"Don't! oh, don't! that's good sogers!"

We know another "Down East" captain, who claimed a promotion for the signal coolness and courage displayed by him in saving his men from a drove of cattle. It was parade day, and the company had just wheeled round the corner, when they encountered the ferocious "critters" coming right towards them With astonishing presence of mind, our hero ordered his company to "form straight parallel lines with a hole between 'em"—and so, letting the cattle through, saved the soldiers from destruction. Equally characteristic is the anecdote of another desciple of Scott, who, having long sighed for a captain's clamshell hat and nodding plume, was at last elevated to that honor, and undertook on the day of his election, to astonish his subordinates by his profound knowledge of military tactics.—Marshalling his "string beaners" on the bank of a river, he led them through various intricate manœuvres, such as opening to the right and left obliquely, &c., till at last, forming them in a line facing the stream, he ordered them to "advance!—double quick time!"—They moved rapidly towards the water, and were fast neating the brink, when their leader, waving his sword in the air, vainly endeavored to recollect the military word "halt."—On they still moved till, despairing of the right phrase, our hero threw himself on his knees before the stupified spectators, and with arms outstretched and clenched hands, cried out in a voice of anguish, "Do for ——'s sake stop them, Mister, or they will go into the river."

Another anecdote, equally illustrative, is that of a captain in the last war, who on the eve of battle, *feeling* chock full of courage, closed a most stirring appeal to his company by the furious and truculent command "FOLLOW ME!"

He advanced two steps—gave one look at the enemy—and took to his heels. It is needless to add that his order was strictly obeyed.

But the richest story of "malicious" valor, is that of the bold captain whose experience of war's horrors was confined to fighting with powder in sham fights. He was once in a real battle, and seemed to enjoy it with keen zest. Nothing could exceed his ardor; he flourished his sword most fiercely; marched, countermarched, and blazed away with great glee.—Suddenly a bullet whizzed through his cocked hat. At first amazement stupefied him; his brains seemed carried away. Then, uncovering, he gazed at the hole which the lead perforated in its hasty tour through his chapeau, and with a voice indicative of the fiercest indignation at such treachery, he exclaimed—"By —— they are firing balls," and flew as if a thunderbolt was chasing him.

The truth is, as another has said, that militia captains are the illegitimate sons of Mars, and having no burning desire to win immortal renown at the expense of mortal existence, they can bow the air with great coolness on the muster-field, but when a target for musket or cannon balls, their courage is very apt to become Bob Acreish, and ooze out at their finger ends. They have little of that spirit which fired the Scottish chieftain, when he declared his determination to equal in victory,

[illegible]
With kindred in the field and his foes to the foe."

BACK COUNTRY LIQUOR.

10 Bbls Apple Brandy; 10 bbls old Whiskey [illegible]
[Dec. 1] For sale by W L SMITH.

FRESH BUCKWHEAT.

Half and quarter bbls., known to be good. For sale by WM. A. GWYER.

[illegible] MANCHESTER ROAD.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE WILMINGTON & MANCHESTER RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road Company, was held in Wilmington, on Thursday, the 18th day of January, 1849.

On motion of Mr. O. G. Parsley, Dr. Fred'k J. Hill, of the County of Brunswick, was called to the chair and Wm. Hill and Dr. D. Gilchrist appointed Secretaries.

On motion, the Secretaries were appointed a Committee to examine the [illegible] ing to act as proxies, and ascertain the number of stock represented.

Meeting adjourned until half past 2 P. M.

Met according to adjournment. The committee reported that 2,[illegible] shares of the Capital Stock were represented, Whereupon, the Chairman declared the meeting duly organized.

Gen. Harllee, on behalf of the President and Directors of the Company, read their annual Report, which,

On motion of Mr. Wm. A. Wright, was received and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. O. G. Parsley, Gen. Davis and H. J. McRee were appointed a committee to superintend the printing of the Report.

On motion of Gen. Harllee, the report of the Treasurer was read and referred to a committee consisting of Rob't. Harllee and James Griswold.

On motion of J. E. Gregg, Messrs. Miller, [illegible] worth, George McCall, Wm. A. Wright, [illegible] and Griswold, were appointed a committee to nominate a President and Directors for the ensuing year.

Committee reported, and in accordance with their nomination, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected:

Gen. Harllee, President.
J. Eli Gregg of Marion.
James S. [illegible] of Darlington.
Geo. J. W. McCall of "
J. J. Moore of Sumter.
R. B. Muldrow of "
Alfred Smith " Columbia, N. C.
H. Nutt, " Wilmington, N. C.
E. B. Dudley " "
N. N. Nixon " "
J. A. Taylor " "

On motion of G. J. McRee, the meeting authorized the Directors of the Company to appoint a Clerk to assist the Secretary and Treasurer and General Agent.

On motion of Mr. Wm. A. Wright, the meeting adjourned, to meet at 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Friday, Jan. 19th 1849.

On motion of Mr. John A. Taylor, Mr. Gen. Davis was called to the Chair.

On motion, *Resolved,* That the next annual meeting of the Stockholders, be held at [illegible] on the Wednesday after the 4th Monday, in Jan. 1850.

Committee to whom the Treasurer's report was referred reported "that they have carefully examined his vouches and find all correct."

On motion, the report was accepted and ordered to be filed.

On motion, of Mr. Wm. A. Wright, it was

Resolved, That Mathew P. Mayes, D. B. McLaurin and George McCutchen, Sen., of Sumpter District S. C. M. S. McCall, B. F. Williamson and Rev. R. Campbell, of Darlington District, S. C. Gen. E. B. Wheeler, Dr. D. Gilchrist and Dr. Robt. Harllee, of Marion District, S. C. Rev. Thos. A. Beatty, W. J. Graham, Col. James Beatty, of Horry District, S. C. Thos. S. Memory, John Meares and Agustus Smith, of the County of Columbus, N. C. James K. [illegible], D. D. Allen and F. J. Hill, of the County of Brunswick, N. C. J. C. Lee, John W. Powell and Thos. A. Norment, of Robeson County, N. C. John O. Daniel, Kinchen Council and Levi Meares, of Bladen Co., N. C. Dr. Wm. A. Berry, James T. Miller. H. Nutt, John A. Taylor, Miles Costin and O. G. Parsley, of the town of Wilmington. James Griswold, Willis Hall and [illegible] Durant, of Wayne Co., N. C. J. M. Middleton, of the County of Duplin, and L. H. B. Whitaker, of the County of Halifax, be appointed commissioners in their respective districts of Country to solicit and obtain further subscriptions, to the capital Stock of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company.

On motion of Col. Jno. Mac Rae, it was

Resolved, That the Directors of this Company be requested to ascertain the probable cost of transporting Timber and Lumber from Lumber river to Wilmington, and if, deemed expedient, that they shall have the grade with a view to the transporting heavy burdens between those points.

On motion of Col. Mac Rae, it was further

Resolved, That the Directors of this Company be instructed, in the construction of this road, to use an iron rail weighing not less than fifty one pounds to the yard.

On motion of Mr. Wm. A. Wright, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to digest and have printed in pamphlet form, the proceedings of this meeting, for the use of the Stockholders of the Company.

On motion, the meeting adjourned, *sine die.*

F. J. HILL, Chairman.
Wm. Hill, } Secretaries.
Dr. D. Gilchrist. }

CITIZENS AND STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Thursday Evening, Jan. 18, 1849.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road, and of the Citizens of Wilmington, convened at Masonic Hall, for the purpose of promoting the construction of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road.

On motion, John McRae, Esq., was called to the Chair, and W. A. Wright requested to act as Secretary.

Mr. David Reid, upon the call of the meeting, responded in an earnest and patriotic address.

Gen. W. W. Harllee, in answer to the call of the meeting, for an hour or more, enlightened and entertained the meeting, in a speech of great eloquence and power, embodying a vast amount of information in connection with the proposed work.

The following Resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Directors of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road be instructed to complete the proposed line of Rail Road with as little delay as possible.

JOHN MACRAE, Chm'n.
Wm. A. Wright, *Sec'y.*

TO THE LADIES.
The man that doth the paper take, [illegible]
Grudging the price of one a week,
Will travel a good hundred miles, [illegible]
Because his wife can never hear
What is going on in the world, and then she
will very [illegible].

☞The height of politeness [illegible] upon the opposite side of a lady, [illegible] walking with her. [illegible]

[illegible]

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1849.

☞ *Our outside*.—See 1st page for the proceedings of the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road, and 4th page for the Report of the President of the same. Other valuable and interesting items will be found upon our "outside."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Two industrious, intelligent Apprentices, from 12 to 14 years of age, of good character, are wanted at the *Wilmington Journal* office. Boys from the country preferred.

THE MANCHESTER ROAD.

We take pleasure in publishing to-day the Report of the President of the new Road, for which it will be seen that though much remains to be done, a great deal has been accomplished towards the successful prosecution of this great work. At the late meeting Gen. W. W. Harllee was unanimously re-elected President, and the following gentleman Directors for the ensuing year, viz: J. Eli Gregg, of Marion district, S. C. James S. Gibson and G. L. W. McCall, of Darlington district, J. J. Moore and B. B. Muldrow, of Sumter district, Alfred Smith of Columbus County, N. C., E. B. Dudley, N. N. Nixon, Henry Nutt and Jno. A. Taylor, of Wilmington.

The Committee for Soliciting Subscriptions may be found in the proceedings on 1st page.

FROM RALEIGH.

Raleigh papers up to the 24th instant, have been received at this office. In our Legislative summary, will be found everything of importance that has transpired in the Legislature up to the 22d instant. It will be seen that the Central Rail Road Bill has only passed its 2d reading in the Senate, and that the Relief Bill has *not passed* the House of Commons. We learn from a private letter, received here yesterday, dated Raleigh, the 24th inst., (and we deeply regret to have to give the information,) that the course of the Legislature, for the last few days, has been anything but favorable to the final passage of the bill for the relief of the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road, and that it is also extremely doubtful about the passage of the Central Rail Road bill. Other accounts, however, assure us that both bills will yet pass the Legislature, probably with some slight amendments. We hope for the sake of the welfare of the State, that all is not yet lost, and that in our next we shall have the pleasure of announcing to our numerous readers the passage of both of these bills. The darkest hour is always just before day. Light must soon break forth. Much praise is due to our worthy friend, Mr. Ashe, and others, for the high and noble stand they have taken in our State improvements. We shall do them full justice in due time.

MR. CLINGMAN'S ADDRESS.

We have been favored by the talented and Hon author, with a copy of the "Address to the Freemen of the First Congressional District, upon the recent Senatorial election." If we fancied our readers took any interest in knowing the intrigues and manœuvres resorted to by the federalists to secure the election of GEORGE E BADGER to the Senate, we would be inclined to publish this document, which contains their full exposure, by one of themselves.

Shame! that so large a number of respectable and patriotic citizens as the Whig party in No. Carolina unquestionably contains, should be made the dupes of a few designing individuals at Raleigh and the vicinity, and that thus they are so frequently parties to a system of fraud and trickery, which, did they all see it, as plainly as Mr. CLINGMAN, (whose just and reasonable expectations of promotion have been in consequence defeated,) they would rise, we know, as one man, and indignantly and forever throw aside. The manner in which "plain, honest, sensible men from the West are operated upon," by what Mr. CLINGMAN calls the "Central Clique," is detailed with ludicrous accuracy and patient skill.

We commend the address to the perusal of the Whigs generally, and to those gentlemen in particular. They have been humbugged too long by the political knaves at Raleigh. It is time the great West should open her eyes and arousing from her lethargy, call for that share in the spoils, which her usefulness in the Governor's election, and her steady support of the Whig cause so justly entitle her. Mr. CLINGMAN advises that they should keep out of the Caucus meetings usually held in Raleigh the second night of the session.—They are not smart enough to see through all the cut and dried deceptions which, ever since 1840, when *he* left the Legislature, have been practised upon them. And they must not be fearful of the inconveniences of abandoning their old party leaders. Mr. C. *pledges* himself to stand by them to the last, and finally, to "*lead*" them out of all the difficulties which may follow his advice, sooner than have them submit any longer to be "slaves" of these "persons at Raleigh;" he will, with becoming modesty, assume any public station they and the Western Democrats together, may impose upon him; for, although a Whig—like Gen'l TAYLOR—he is not an ultra Whig—as any one can see by reference to his letter, to the Democratic Committee of the 18th December; and is, besides, at all times willing to forgo considerations of private convenience for the sake of the public good. The Whigs have now a full majority on joint ballot, and had better take the advice of the "*Journal*," and conciliate TOM. He is dangerous.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

We return our thanks to Messrs. DEWITT & DAVENPORT, Publishers, Tribune Buildings, New York, for copies of "the Cigargirl a new Tale, by Prof. INGRAHAM, founded upon an interesting incident of actual occurrence, in New York. "The Hunchback," a tale of Paris, one of VICTOR HUGO'S best novels, and a capital translation; and also, a "collection of official documents, concerning the Gold Mines of California," accompanied by a fine map of that country. To persons intending to proceed thither, this latter publication will be invaluable. Here may be found every statistic, concerning the value of the Mines, the character of the soil, the mode of subsistence, and the expense and manner of transportation.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for February, is also at hand. Godey surpasses himself every month. There is not a more valuable, interesting, or beautiful Magazine in the country.

THE OBSERVER AND MR. CLINGMAN.

The Fayetteville Observer, of the 22d inst., deluges poor Mr. Clingman with one column and a half of its wrath. Does it *apologize, men?* Mr. Clingman will, of course, rejoin. The statements in the Observer of his electioneering propensities, reflect so much upon his public character and standing, that silence might be construed into an admission of the charge. We confess that the view taken by the Observer of his appearance at Raleigh, at the particular moment when his chances of election to the Senate were most plausible, does look remarkable. And yet it must be admitted, on the other hand, that, smarting under that sense of the injustice done the great West, which Mr. C., from his position, could more readily appreciate than any other of her sons, he was at the same time, as her most prominent candidate, perfectly justifiable, as we think, to take an impartial view of all the circumstances, in endeavoring, with proper diligence and speed, to secure the nomination for himself.

We hope both parties will see a necessity for still farther defining their respective positions. There is a great deal before which we would be glad to see the curtain rise. If this controversy in the Whig ranks continues much longer, many more queer things will be disclosed, concerning the means adopted to perpetuate Whig misrule in North Carolina, which may well make people stare. "When rogues fall out," they say "honest men reap their gains;" and we may yet have occasion to point to Messrs. Hale and Clingman as sponsors in the great baptism of our political regeneration.

☞ The adjourned meeting of the members of Congress, from the slaveholding States, took place in the Senate Chamber on the 15th instant. We regret to learn that the attendance was not so full, and that the proceedings were not characterized with that harmony and concert of feeling anticipated. However, the rescinding of Gott's resolution, in the House of Representatives, we conceive, has contributed materially to the present state of feeling amongst the members. The meeting was in session a greater part of the night, during which time a discussion of some warmth was had. The report drawn up by Mr. Calhoun is said to enumerate the acts of aggression and wrongs committed by the North upon the rights of the South, in our domestic institution, guarantied to us by the constitution. Mr. Berrien having presented a substitute for Mr. Calhoun's report, the whole matter was referred back to the Committee, to be again reported upon at an adjourned meeting, to take place on the 22d inst. We learn from the *Union* of the 21st, "that the committee of 15 from the Southern States have had a meeting, and unanimously agreed upon a report submitted by Mr. Berrien, in place of that submitted by Mr. Calhoun on Monday evening last."

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.—By a telegraphic despatch of the 23d instant, in the Charleston Courier of the 24th, we learn that "The Report of Mr. Calhoun was adopted.—Mr. Berrien made a report to the meeting, but it was rejected by a vote of 35 to 27. A few Whigs, and nearly all the Democrats, it is stated, will sign the report."

VOLUNTEERS OF 1812.

We see by the late proceedings of Congress, that among the bills introduced in the Senate, was one by Mr. BORLAND, of Arkansas, to place the volunteers of 1812, upon the same footing with regard to pay, bounty, &c., as the volunteers of the late Mexican war.

Mr. B. deserves the thanks of the country, for thus lending his influence to an act of justice, long called for by the sense of the people. We presume there will be no doubt of its passage in due time. The news will be interesting to many of our readers.

REPAIRS OF THE GOVERNOR'S HOUSE.

A Mr. ASHLEY, of Raleigh, is out in a card in the Raleigh papers, showing up Ex-Gov. MOREHEAD, for his conduct, during his "term of office," as Governor of the State, for not giving the contract for repairing the Governor's House, to workmen residing in Raleigh, when they had "considerably *underbid* Governor MOREHEAD'S up-country" "pets." Mr. ASHLEY says that he states facts, but as he, Mr. A., was a friend to his, (Gov. M.'s) election, and a member of the party to which the Governor belonged, he "held his peace." Mr. ASHLEY would have acquired much more credit for himself, had he made public the facts he now does, at the time they happened.

THE BALTIMORE SUN.—This is decidedly the very best *Newspaper* printed in the Northern cities. When we say *best*, we mean what we say. In its columns are found daily, later intelligence than is contained in any other journal North; and if our friends of the *Sun* would just think to remind their correspondents in New York and Philadelphia, of the propriety of giving the prices of Naval Stores, in their Telegraphic despatches of the markets, we should feel still further indebted to it for valuable information; as it would particularly interest the people of this section of the country.

THE NEW YORK ANTI-SLAVERY RESOLUTIONS.—It will be observed by reference to our Congressional synopsis, that both the Senate and the House, on the presentation of the resolutions passed by the New York Legislature on the slavery question, ordered the same to be printed. This decision of Congress will no doubt startle our readers. We take the following remarks upon the subject from the Charleston Evening News:—

That they should be ordered to be printed by a vote of 45 to 6, is a significant fact in the history of this question. A few years since petitions praying the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia were laid on the table of the Senate, where they reposed undisturbed from session to session; but in a few short years resolutions emanating from legislative bodies, more insulting to the South, have been honored with the distinction of being printed. That the House, composed as it is of those elected by people of every political cast of opinion, should order resolutions so offensive to be printed, could excite no surprise; but the Senate represents the States in that capacity which looks exclusively to their *equality*. The respect with which the States assembled in their sovereign character at the seat of central authority is expected to be treated, seems openly disregarded by this vote on printing the New York resolutions.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—We are indebted to the Hon. Messrs. MCKAY, BARRINGER, and CLINGMAN, of this State, for valuable public documents.

THE CENTRAL RAIL ROAD BILL.

We find in the *Raleigh Register* of the 20th inst., the following notice of the outlines of the bill which has passed the House of Commons, for the relief of the Central Rail Road:

The main object is to extend from the eastern section of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road, which is near Goldsboro', through Raleigh and Salisbury to Charlotte. Individuals are required to subscribe one million and the State two millions of dollars, for the completion of the work.

The Raleigh & Gaston Road is to be put in a complete state of repair, with T iron rails, by the stockholders, in consideration of which, the State is to surrender to them half the stock in said road. We believe they are required to raise five hundred thousand dollars for this purpose, and when that sum is raised, they are to be released from the payment of the bonds now due the State.

The bill also provides for extending the Raleigh & Gaston Road to Weldon, by a connecting link, which will not exceed twelve or fourteen miles in length—half the stock is to be taken by individuals, and the residue by the State. Should the Norfolk Road ever be revived, the people of the West will have choice of every market in North Carolina and Virginia. The bill, with the amendments which also passed, provides for the navigation of Neuse and Tar Rivers, up to their intersection with the Rail Road; and for this purpose small appropriations are made.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

From the Report of the President of this valuable institution, we learn that they have sent out to Liberia during the present year 443 emigrants—324 slaves liberated for the purpose; 2 re-captured Africans; 117 persons of color. There are 657 applicants to be sent out during the present year, and the number is increasing. Receipts during the present year, $52,953 46. Expenses, $50,114 37—leaving a balance in the treasury of $1,839 09.

At a recent meeting, the Hon. R. J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, offered the following Resolution, which was adopted—

Resolved, That in founding a new republican empire on the shores of Africa, introducing there civilization and Christianity, in banishing the slave trade from a large portion of its western coast, and accelerating its expulsion from the whole continent, in opening commerce and intercourse with the savage tribes of the interior, soon to be followed by an advancement in their condition, in laying the foundation of a system destined to facilitate the ultimate separation of the two races of Ham and Japhet in this confederacy by universal consent, for the great advantage of both, and the gradual and peaceful restoration of the former to the land of their forefathers, regenerated by the light of Christianity and trained in the principles of our institutions: and especially in fixing a basis upon which the friends of religion and humanity, of freedom, of the Constitution, and of the Union, can every where, in every State north and south, east and west, unite their efforts for the advancement of the happiness of both races, and at the same time accomplish the glorious purpose of preserving the harmony, and perpetrating the union of the States, the American Colonization Society, embracing the whole country, and all its parts, has established a claim upon the efficient aid and zealous co-operation of every lover of his country and of mankind.

Resolutions by the Hon. R. W. Thompson, of Indiana, and the Hon. Robt. M. McLane, of Maryland, were also offered and adopted.

ONSLOW COUNTY.

We mentioned in our last paper that in accordance with the wishes of the citizens of Onslow, a bill had been introduced to repeal the act of last session altering the times for holding Court in this County. The disposition made of the bill is to be seen in the following extract from the proceedings of Wednesday in the House:

The engrossed bill from the Senate, repealing the 3d section of an act passed in 1846-'47, so far as relates to Onslow, was read the first time, and on motion of Mr. Pigot, rejected.

This action seems to have been taken without the knowledge of Mr. Foy, the member from Onslow, who introduced the bill, and without discussion or opposition. The vote will probably be reconsidered. The change made by the Legislature has, we learn, not operated to the benefit of the County, but rather otherwise, a not unfrequent consequence of ill-advised Legislation. Every day illustrates the truth of an ancient saying, that it is some times impossible to discover the necessity of a fixed rule, until we feel the inconveniences which arise from its alteration.

BOARD OF CLAIMS.

Congress have under consideration, the appointment of Commissioners for ascertaining & adjusting Claims upon the U. S. Such a Commission would be extremely useful, and would be productive of a vast saving of public money. Should the bill pass, as it probably will, instead of whole days being consumed as now, in long and expensive speeches, for political effect, the public creditors will have simply to present their claims properly authenticated to the Board preferred in the bill, and submit to their decision, which we may safely calculate will, in most cases, settle them with more entire justice than Congress.

SETTLEMENT OF THE OHIO DIFFICULTY.—The difficulties in the Ohio Legislature have been quietly settled. We learn from the Baltimore Sun of the 19th, that Ford, whig, has been declared elected by a majority of 300. Weller, the democratic nominee, has accepted an appointment under the general government: that of Commissioner under the Boundary treaty with Mexico, vice Sevier deceased.

ELECTION OF GEN. CASS.—There still seems to be some doubt of the election of Gen'l CASS to the U. S. Senate. The report of his unanimous re-election by the Michigan Legislature, originated in his nomination by the Senate of that State in caucus.

P. S.—Since writing the above, we learn from telegraphic despatches in the Charleston Courier, that Gen. Cass has been elected to the United States Senate.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT—TEN LIVES LOST.—The Steamboat *Richland*, exploded on the 14th inst., near Britton's Ferry, S. C., and ten lives were lost. We learn that this is the second or third explosion on board the same boat within the last six months.

GEN. SHIELDS.—The Illinois Legislature have elected Gen. Shields to the U. S. Senate, for six years from the 4th of March next.

BANK DEFAULTER.—Mr. A. B. HAYS, who had for the last twenty-five years been recognized as the oldest and best known Cashier in the city of New York, resigned his office in the North River Bank of that city a few days since, a defaulter to a large amount.

CONGRESS.

We have, heretofore, given quite extensively the proceedings of our Legislature. During now, that the [illegible] business of the [illegible] a shorter synopsis of [illegible] desirous to present to our readers everything that may be interesting to them. Our summary, from the *Standard* of the 17th inst., contained all that was of general interest up to the 16th inst. Below will be found a synopsis of the proceedings up to the latest moment.

In the *Senate*, on Wednesday the 17th, the question of privilege was decided, adversely to the petition of John Berry, Senator from Orange, retaining his seat. The report was ordered to be printed. A number of engrossed bills passed their first readings, among these we find the following:

The bill in relation to poor debtors; to amend the 19th sec. 66, ch. Revised Statutes; to establish a Board of Directors for the Deaf and Dumb Institution of this State; to amend the 3rd. sec. 35th ch. Revised Statutes, concerning Patrollers: Concerning the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road Companies; to repeal the 3d and 4th sections of ch. 100 Statutes of 1846-7; to incorporate Rock Spring Tent, No. 180, I. O. O. R. in the Town of Wilmington.

The bill in relation to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, was taken up, several emendments adopted, and the bill passed its 3d reading. A resolution concerning the Clubfoot and Harlow's Creek Canal, was read the second and third times and passed. The bill making better and more equitable provision for *femes covert*, was amended, and passed 2d reading. A bill to divide the County of Orange, and establish a new County called Alamance, passed its second and third reading.

Mr. Ashe called up the bill to establish the Bank of Fayetteville, which passed its second reading.

A number of Engrossed bills from the House, were read the first time.

Mr. Lillington introduced a bill to incorporate the Charlotte and Danville Railroad Company; read the first time, and made the order of the day for Friday, at 12 o'clock.

In the *House of Commons*, the special order of the day, the bill concerning the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, was taken up, and put upon its second reading; and on the question of its passage, the House was addressed by Messrs. Mebane, Williams, of New Hanover, Hackney, Keene, Leach, Thigpen, Courts, and Dobbin.

After recess the unfinished business of the morning was postponed, and the bill to incorporate the N. C. Rail Road Company taken up, amended, and then put upon its second reading. Lost, 56 to 49. The vote was, however, upon a call of the House, reconsidered, 85 to —. The bill was then put upon its 2d reading, and passed by a vote of yeas 61, nays 49. The House then took another recess.

Night Session.—The Engrossed bill for a Turnpike Road from Salisbury to the Georgia line was read 3d time, and made the order of the day for 12 o'clock, to-morrow. The bill to amend an act relative to the inspection of Turpentine was next taken up. The House refused to concur in the amendment of the Senate. Several bills (of no interest to our readers) were read 3d time and ordered to be Engrossed. The bill to amend the Constitution of the State passed its 3d reading (77 to 21,) and was ordered to be Engrossed.

In the *Senate*, on Thursday the 18th, nothing of much general interest was transacted, the day's session having been principally consumed in considering private bills. The bill in relation to Club Foot and Harlow's Creek Canal passed its 2d reading; and the engrossed bill to incorporate the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, passed second and third reading. The bill to amend the act incorporating the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, passed its 3d reading.

In the *House of Commons*, the special order, the bill to establish the North Carolina Rail Road Company, was taken up, and after the adoption of some unimportant amendments the bill *passed its 3d and final reading* by a vote of 59 to 53.

The House then took a recess.

During the afternoon Session, the bill for a plank road from Fayetteville to Salisbury was taken up, and several amendments offered by Mr Dobbin, were adopted, and the bill, after debate, passed its 2d reading. During the *night* session, the bill for a turnpike from Salisbury to the Georgia line, was taken up, discussed, and read 3d time and passed. The bill for the establishment of a new county out of parts of Nash, Edgecombe and Wayne, was *killed* by a vote of 56 to 42.

In the *Senate*, January 19th. The Charlotte & Danville Rail Road bill was laid aside for the present.

The engrossed bill from the House to incorporate the Central Rail Road Company, was read the 1st time and passed.

The bill consenting to the purchase by the United States of certain lands on the Cape Fear River, passed 2d and 3d reading.

In the *House of Commons*, a large number of bills were reported from the respective committees. The bill for the relief of the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company, passed 2d reading, and was made the order of the day for 3 o'clock to-morrow.

The Charlotte and Danville Rail Road Bill was taken up and made the order of the day for 12 o'clock to-morrow. The bill for the re-assessment of Lands in the County of New Hanover and other Counties was received from the Senate with an amendment, which was concurred in by the House, and the bill was ordered to be enrolled. Several bills were read 3 times and ordered to be enrolled. The bill to amend an act concerning Pilots and Commissioners of Navigation was read 2d time and rejected.

In the *Senate*, on the 20th. Several unimportant bills were introduced. The resolutions on the subject of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road were ordered to be engrossed. The Senate then took up the Orange contested election case, and after a short debate, was made the special order of the day for Monday next. The *Central Rail Road bill* passed its 2d reading, by a vote of 22 to 19.

In the *House of Commons*, the Slavery Resolutions were taken up and amended, by adding the following resolution, offered by Mr. Stanly:

Resolved, That we believe the people of N. Carolina, of all parties, are devotedly attached to the Union of the United States, that they regard it as a main pillar in the edifice of real independence, the support of tranquility at home, of peace abroad, of safety, of property, and of that very liberty they so highly prize: that they cherish a cordial, habitual, and unmovable attachment to it: and that they watch its preservation with jealous solicitude, (that [illegible] to the duty of their Representatives in Congress to discountenance whatever may tend to weaken in any degree that sentiment, and to "reveal Incessantly everything" calculated to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

The resolutions, as amended, were then voted upon separately, and they passed their 2d and 3d readings by large majorities. So the Resolutions have at last been disposed of by the House. We presume the Senate will concur in the House amendments.

The House then took up the engrossed bill concerning the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company. The bill being read 3d time, Mr Mebane moved an amendment. Pending the consideration of which, the House adjourned.

In the *Senate*, January 22d. The slavery resolutions, as amended in the House, was received from that body, and the amendments concurred in by the Senate. The Common School bill was then taken up and amended. The bill was then laid upon the table. The Free Suffrage bill was next taken up, various amendments offered, and rejected by the Senate. After which the Orange contested election case was taken up. D. K. McRae, Esq. appeared as counsel for the sitting member, and addressed the Senate on the subject, but before he concluded, the Senate adjourned.

In the *House of Commons*, the engrossed Resolution concerning the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, was taken up, which passed its 1st reading.

A number of bills and resolutions were received from the Senate and read 1st time.

The Revenue bill was taken up, amended, in various ways, and passed—65 to 25. During the night session, the Engrossed Resolution concerning the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, was taken up and read 2d and 3d times. The bill for the improvement of the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers, was taken up, amended, and passed 2d and 3d reading.

30TH CONGRESS—2D SESSION.

In our last number we brought up the proceedings of Congress to the 15th inst., inclusive. We proceed now to give such items as we deem of interest to our readers.

In the *Senate*, on Tuesday the 16th inst., Mr. Douglass, to obviate objections to the bill previously reported by him, for the admission of California into the Union, submitted a substitute, which leaves the question of slavery untouched. The bill was laid over for Monday next.

The order of the day—being the bill regulating land titles and grants, under the treaty with Mexico—was taken up, and Mr Breese addressed the Senate at length in its favor.—The bill was laid aside.

In the *House*, on the 16th, the bill for the continuation of the Pension office, until the further action of Congress, was passed.

The general appropriation bill was taken up in committee of the whole, but without coming to any decision the House adjourned.

In the *Senate*, on Wednesday the 17th, several unimportant bills were introduced, and also a number heretofore presented, were taken up and postponed, without further action.

The Senate then took up Mr Niles bill, "to reduce the rates of postage." Various amendments were offered, and the whole sitting consumed in debating the bill and amendments, but without coming to any action, the Senate adjourned.

In the *House*, Mr Collins presented the resolutions passed by the Legislature of New York, on the subject of slavery in the Territories, and in favor of the prohibition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia. The resolutions were read and ordered to be printed. The committee on foreign affairs, reported back, with amendments, the Senate bill, to carry into effect stipulations in the treaty with Mexico in regard to the boundary line. Bill and amendments ordered to be printed. The Mexican indemnity bill was also ordered to be printed, and both bills were referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union. Mr. J. R. Ingersoll presented a substitute for the last named bill which was also ordered to be printed. The House then went into committee of the whole and took up the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, but without coming to any final conclusion on the bill or the various amendments offered, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

In the *Senate*, on Thursday the 18th, the bill for the establishment of a territorial government in Minesota, was, on motion of Mr Douglass, taken up, his amendments adopted, and the bill as amended, passed over informally. Mr. Butler having first called the attention of the Senate to the fact that a portion of the territory included is not covered by the ordinance of 1787.

In the *House*, in committee of the whole, the general appropriation bill was taken up, and a number of amendments heretofore offered, was disposed of. Among the amendments adopted was one abolishing flogging in the navy, and also one appropriating $14,000 for re-furnishing the Presidents' Mansion after 4th of March next. The committee rose, without further action, and the House adjourned.

In the *Senate*, on Friday the 19th, after the presentation of one or two important reports from committees, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Minesota territorial bill. After a short cursory debate, the bill was read a third time and passed. The bill for the relief of Messrs. Schatt, Dawson and Whitney, was taken up. This bill proposes to pay, in bonds of the United States, redeemable in five years, and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, their claim for the vessels furnished by them to the Republic of Texas, in 1838. A short debate followed, and the bill was passed over informally. The bill for reduction of postage was then taken up, and several unimportant amendments adopted. The bill was further proposed to be amended, when a debate ensued and the bill passed over informally. The Senate then went into Executive session, and soon afterwards adjourned over to Monday.

In the *House*, after some unimportant business, the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill for the relief of the heirs of Antonia Pacheco was rejected, was taken up, and the question was taken by yeas and nays, and the vote was reconsidered, 89 to 83; the bill was then passed by yeas and nays, 101 to 94.

On motion, the House, in committee of the whole on the state of the Union, proceeded to the consideration of the bill to establish a board of commissioners for the settlement of claims against the United States. The committee proceeded to vote on the amendments offered to the different sections of the bill—Several were adopted. Without further action the committee rose and the House adjourned.

In the *Senate*, on Monday the 22d, the resolutions of the New York Assembly in reference to slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, were presented by Mr. Dix. The motion to print was warmly debated for four hours, in the course of which Mr. Butler, of S. C., is stated to have made a most eloquent speech. The motion to print was agreed to by a vote of 45 to 6. Mr Foote submitted an amendment to the California State Bill, and also one in reference to the survey.

In the *House*, Mr Hilliard moved for a suspension of the rules to allow him to introduce his Territorial bill, which motion was rejected. Mr Flournoy asked leave to introduce a bill retroceding the District of Columbia—leave refused. The Civil and Diplomatic bill was further amended. A petition from the citizens of the District of Columbia to abolish the slave trade therein was presented.

MORE GOLD!

The *Washington Union*, of the 20th inst., publishes additional astounding documents from the Gold region. THOS. O LARKIN, esq., Navy Agent of the United States, writes from Monterey, November 16th, 1848, to the Secretary of State, at Washington, "that the digging and washing for gold continues to increase in the Sacramento placer." He says he has had in his hands several pieces of gold, weighing from one to two pounds, 23 carats fine; and that he has heard it from good authority, that pieces of gold have been found weighing sixteen pounds. He mentions one specimen that weighed twenty-five pounds.—There are many men at the "placer," who, in June last, had not $100, have now in their possession from five to twenty thousand dollars. Mr. LARKIN concludes his letter to the Secretary with the following flattering language:

"Could you know the value of the California placer as I know it, you would think you had been instrumental in obtaining a most splendid purchase for our country, to put no other construction on the late treaty.

"The placer is known to be two or three hundred miles long; and as discoveries are constantly being made, it may prove 1,000 miles in length—in fact, it is, not counting the intermediate miles yet unexplored. From five to ten millions of gold must be our export this and next year. How many more years this state of things will continue, I cannot say."

The *Union* also publishes extracts from several important letters from our Squadron in the Pacific Ocean, to the Navy Department, which we presume will be quite interesting to the readers of the *Journal*. They will be found below:

Extract from letter No. 34, October 25, 1848, from Commodore Jones to the Hon. Secretary of the Navy.

"Nothing, sir, can exceed the deplorable state of things in all Upper California at this time, growing out of the maddening effects of the gold mania. I am sorry to say that even in this squadron some of the officers are a little tainted, and have manifested restlessness under moderate restrictions imperiously demanded by the exigencies of the times, as you will perceive by the enclosed paper, addressed to three of the lieutenants. I am, however, happy to say that I have not been disappointed in the good effects of the means employed to prevent desertion, and to maintain order in the squadron, as but one desertion has taken place since the *rush of eight* from this ship on the evening of the 18th inst.; and that the views and opinions of the few officers who were skeptical as to the *right* or efficacy of the means employed to prevent offences and to punish crime have undergone a most favorable change, whereby I shall be enabled to keep on this coast until the whirlwind of anarchy and confusion confounded is superseded by the establishment of some legal government potent enough to enforce the law and to protect life and property, which at this time is in great jeopardy everywhere outside our bulwarks."

Flag Ship Ohio, Bay of Monterey,
[No. 36] November 2, 1848.

Sir: In my letter No. 24, from La Paz, I recommended the retention on this coast of all cruising ships of the Pacific squadron, and pointed out how they could be kept in repairs and manned without returning round Cape Horn to the Atlantic States. When that recommendation was made, I had no conception of the state of things in Upper California.—For the present, and I fear for years to come, it will be impossible for the United States to maintain any naval or military establishment in California; at present, no hope of reward nor fear of punishment is sufficient to make binding any contract between man and man upon the soil of California. To send troops out here would be needless, for they would immediately desert. To show what chance there is for apprehending deserters, I enclose an advertisement which has been widely circulated for a fortnight, but without bringing in a single deserter. Among the deserters from the squadron are some of the best petty officers and seamen, having but few months to serve, and large balances due them, amounting in the aggregate to over *ten thousand* dollars.

* * * * * * *

There is a great deficiency of coin in the country, and especially in the mines; the traders, by taking advantage of the pressing necessity of the digger, not unfrequently compelling him to sell his ounce of good gold for a silver dollar; and it has been bought, under like circumstances, for fifty cents per ounce, of Indians. To this state of dependence laboring miners are now subjected, and must be until coin is more abundant. Disease, congestive and intermittent fever, is making great havoc among the diggers, and they are almost destitute of food and raiment, and, for the most part, without houses of any kind to protect them from the inclement season now at hand.

The consumers of this exact may be said to be entirely cut off by desertion. No sooner does a merchant ship arrive in any of the ports of California, than she is instantly [illegible] and [illegible] ment, there [illegible] a number of seamen, [illegible] them [illegible] will be the fate of all [illegible] ive. The master of the ship [illegible] Hud[illegible] sons, then brought [illegible] this port, offered, [illegible] to go to Callao, and thence [illegible] home, [illegible] but [illegible] four men whose term of service were [illegible] to a close." This state of things is [illegible] fined to California alone. Oregon is [illegible] populating; her inhabitants pour into the gold diggings, and foreign residents and [illegible] sailors from the Sandwich Islands are arriving by every vessel that approaches this coast.

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Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
THOS. AP. C. JONES,
Commander-in-chief, Pacific Squadron.
Hon. J. Y. Mason, Secretary of the Navy.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
Monterey, Cal., Oct. 23, 1848.

General:—I arrived here on the 18th inst., from San Diego, and have paid the four companies of the 1st New York regiment in full, and they have all started for the gold mines. The three companies composing the command of Lieut. Col. Burton are now here, and will be mustered out to-day or to-morrow, and paid by Major Hill immediately, as the residents are extremely anxious to get rid of them: they have the place in their power. Nearly all the men of company "F," 3d artillery, have deserted. We have the Ohio, Warren, Dale, Lexington and Southampton in port; but they *cannot land a man*, as they desert as soon as they set foot on shore. The only thing the ships could do in case of an outbreak would be to fire upon the town. The volunteers at Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, &c., behaved very well: no murmuring or difficulties of any kind with them; they complained that they were not allowed travelling allowance.

The funds from Mazatlan have at last reached here; the amount is $130,000. It arrived very opportunely, as we have expended nearly all we had. The amount is a great deal more than will be required, as there are at present but two companies in California—one of 1st dragoons, the other of 3d artillery; the latter reduced to a mere skeleton by desertion, and the former in a fair way to attain the same fate. I should suppose $20,000 would be sufficient to pay the present force (provided the companies are filled up) for a year. Treasury notes are good for nothing now; bills on the United States could not be negotiated on any terms. Gold dust can be purchased for eight or ten dollars the ounce, and it is said to be worth $18 in the United States; consequently all remittances are made in it.

Col. Mason, and most of the army officers, are at Fort Sutter. Commodore Jones thinks it would be very imprudent to bring the public funds on shore, except in such sums as may be required for immediate use. He does not like to leave a ship here, on account of the difficulty of keeping the men.

* * * * * * *

The gold fever rages as bad as ever, and the quantity collected has not diminished, but increased. Provisions, clothing, and all the necessaries of life, are at most exorbitant prices. Living was always expensive in this country, but now it passes all reason—board four dollars per day, washing five to six dollars per dozen. Merchants' clerks are receiving from $1,800 to $3,000 per annum salary! What the government will do for civil officers, I do not know. Salaries will have to correspond with the times. The pay of governors, judges, &c., as allowed in the United States, will hardly compare with that paid to salesmen and shop clerks here.

I am, sir, respectfully, your ob't serv't,
WILLIAM RICH, A. P. U. S. A.
Gen. N. Towson, Paymaster Gen. U. S. A.,
Washington, D. C.

'Our ships are all short of their complements; the Ohio 145 short. We can spare no more to our merchantmen.

For the Journal.

A WINTER NIGHT.

The flowers are all gone, and the trembling leaf quits its hold on the branches. The birds wheel no more through the vault of Heaven; nor does its blue deep echo now with their songs of joy and happiness. The sky gloomily frowns upon the desolated earth. The rain falls with heavy pattering upon the closed windows. Snows mock the dead fields with bridal wreaths. The Winter time is truly upon us!

Hark! hear ye the sound of the rolling wind, as it chafes so madly in the distance? A bitter time for you, sir traveller! Aye! wrap thee closer in thy cloak. Curse not the noise of its flapping—it may be the music of thy dirge; for the bared and groaning trees, with long bony fingers, seem to prophesy thy fate.

Follow me out far on the sea! How proudly the monarchs of the deep lift their haughty crests towards Heaven. Over the foaming surge, like a hunted beast, bounds a single ship! Onward she rushes! How nobly the spray is dashed from her groaning cheeks. A thousand foes, with hoarse cries of hate and vengeance, are yelling behind and around her. The spirits of the deep are whistling in her cordage, and the piercing flash of the storm king's glance falls thick and fast around her. What a merry feast there will be for them all this dark and gloomy night.

A. B.

The Rhode Island Case Decided.—The Supreme Court of the United States has at last given its decision in the case of Martin Luther vs L. M. Borden *et. al.* on a writ of error from the Circuit Court for Rhode Island.

The cause of action originated in the Dorr insurrection. The plaintiff, Luther, was arrested under the operation of the martial law declared by the Government of Rhode Island; and subsequently brought suit for damages, against the officer who arrested him. The officer pleaded martial law in defence; and the Circuit Court decided that the plea was good. A writ of error on this decision was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, and that Court has now confirmed the judgment of the Circuit Court.

Another Railroad to the Pacific.—The N. York Courier & Enquirer publishes a memorial from William Bayard of that city, to Congress praying for certain facilities to enable him and others associated with him, to run a railroad to the Pacific. He proposes St. Louis as the Eastern terminus. There the main track takes a Southwestern direction until it intersects the Rio Grande near the head-waters of Gila; and passing through the gold regions, to strike the Pacific some where in California. He offers to deposit five millions of dollars as a pledge that the work shall be completed in eight years.

Mr. Bayard was formerly of the House of La Roy, Bayard & Co., New York.

Chas. News.

More Gold.—Chili.—Recent accounts from Chili give information of the discovery of a gold mine near Copiapo, 60 miles south and north of Valparaiso, which far surpasses, if the accounts be true, those under the sands upon the Sacramento "diggings," which we thought were rather ahead of all the auriferous regions yet discovered or discovering. The gold ore at Copiapo is said to yield [illegible] pounds of gold out of every hundred, which is equal to about one twenty-eighth part.—*Bost. Post.*

CONGRESSIONAL REPORTER.—Mr. Stenographer has been elected Congressional Reporter, Reporter Martin Dinsmore, Stenographer, and Mr. Wm. Yerkes, Assistant Stenographer, by the Senate of the Hon. A. D. Sims.

ARRIVAL OF THE FALCON.

This steamer arrived at Charleston on the 21st instant, from New Orleans via Havana. She left New Orleans on the 17th. The Charleston Courier says:

"The Falcon was not allowed to land her passengers at Havana, in consequence of the strict enforcement of the quarantine regulations. They were, however, placed on board of another vessel riding quarantine, and would probably soon be enabled to get to the city.

"We learn that the F. is fully engaged on her return trip to Chagres, every berth being taken in New York."

Dates from Havana to the 17th have been received by this vessel. Carolina Rice was quoted at 10½ a 10¾ reails. The exports of Sugar during December amounted to 21,285 boxes, of which 7,316 boxes were sent to the United States. Quotations were merely nominally stated to range from 4 to 9 rials, according to quality. Molasses was 2 rials (11 cents,) per gallon on board. Coffee ruled at $4 75 to $5 75 for ordinary to good quality.

CALIFORNIA AND OREGON MAILS, VIA HAVANA, CHAGRES, AND PANAMA.—The Washington papers contain the following annunciation:—

The United States steam packet "Falcon" will be despatched from the port of New York on Thursday, the 1st of February, 1849. The public is hereby notified that mails may be sent to New York; Charleston, S. C.; Savannah, Ga.; and New Orleans, La.; to be conveyed by said steam packet.

The "Falcon" will touch at Havana. She will sail from New York on the 1st; from Charleston, S. C., on the 3d; from Savannah, Ga., on the 4th; and from the Balize, below New Orleans, La., on the 10th of February next.

Mail bags will be made up at New York to be forwarded to all the points above named; also, for Chagres, Panama, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Monterey, San Francisco, and Astoria.

The Postmasters of Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans, will also make up mails for the points stated, to be sent on board of the "Falcon," upon her arrival at their respective ports.

The sea postage for single letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight will be 12½ cents to Havana, 20 cents to Chagres, 30 cents to Panama, 40 cents to San Diego, Santa Barbara, Monterey, San Francisco, and Astoria, without any addition for inland postage in either case. *Newspapers and pamphlets.*—Sea postage 3 cents each, and inland postage to be added.

C. JOHNSON, Postmaster General.
Post Office Department, Jan. 15, 1849.

Benton and California Gold.—Mr. Benton made a speech a few days ago upon the California bill against the proposition to sell mineral lands in two acre lots, as no two lots of that size would be alike. The value can only be told by digging, and many two acres will contain no gold, and many patches of twenty or thirty feet square will contain a rich deposit. The object is to find it, and that is to be done by hunting, for which permits are required and protection in the discovery. The following remarks upon the gold washings are interesting:

"These wasings are called in Spanish *placer*, from the Latin *placere*, to please; because it is a pleasing thing to find the shining gold under one's feet. But it is a transient pleasure. There is no fee simple in it; there is not even a life estate in it; not even a lease for a year, a month, a week, or a day. The pleasure is soon gone. Exhausted *placers* now exist in New Mexico, formerly yielding much, now some twenty-five or fifty cents a day, only pursued by the poorest Mexicans. Regular mining has followed there, and is now yielding considerable quantities. These washings of California are marvellously rich; for we have to believe what is certified to us by so many witnesses: but they are not the richest that ever were seen. Far from it. Those of Brazil, in the mountains, back of Rio Janeiro, in the time of Lord Anson's voyage, say one hundred years ago, were far richer; and yet they have been exhausted so long that all memory of them is lost, and their history only lives in old books. Two millions sterling—ten millions of dollars—were annually sent to Europe, for years, from these washings. They were worked by slaves, who, to secure their fidelity and industry, were usually allowed by their masters all the proceeds of the day above a given amount; and in that way many slaves became rich, purchased their freedom, and then bought slaves of their own, lived in splendor and opulence, and laid the foundation of families. Yet these washings are exhausted, time out of mind; and so will be those of California, and the sooner the better. I am a friend to a gold currency, but not to gold mining. That is a pursuit which the experience of nations shows to be both impoverishing and demoralizing to a nation. I regret that we have these mines in California, but they are there, and I am for getting rid of them as soon as possible. Make the working as free as possible. Instead of hoarding, and holding them up, and selling in driblets, lay them open to industry and enterprise. Lay them open to natural capital—to labor—to the man that has stout arms and a willing heart. Give him a fair chance. Give all a fair chance. It is no matter who digs up the gold, or where it goes. The digger will not eat it, and it will go where commerce will carry it. The nations which have industry—which have agriculture, commerce, and manufactures—they will get the gold, provided always that they keep out small paper money. Not sales, but permits, is the proper mode to follow, and the only practicable mode."

Extract from Gen. Jackson's Will.—"The gold box presented to me by the Corporation of the City of New York, the large silver vase presented to me by the ladies of Charleston, S. C., my native State, with the large picture representing the unfurling of the American banner, presented to me by the citizens of South Carolina, when it was refused to be accepted by the United States Senate, I leave in trust to my son, Andrew Jackson, Jr., with directions that, should our happy country not be blessed with peace—an event not always to be expected—he will at the close of the war, or end of the conflict, present each of said articles of inestimable value to that patriot residing in the City or State from which they were presented, who shall be adjudged by his countrymen or the ladies to have been the most valiant in defence of his country and our country's rights."

American Articles Abroad.—The London correspondent of the National Intelligencer, says:

"It is curious to observe, on a ramble thro' a few of the principal streets of London, how many more articles are advertised of 'American' origin than were to be met with even two years ago. American Newtown pippins and other varieties of American apples are exhibited in the fruit shops; every shoe shop has a display of 'American over-shoes;' 'Philadelphia, Albany and other American ales,' are advertised at the taverns and eating houses; 'American biscuits' are found in every cake shop; 'American cheese' in the appropriate places, and 'American rocking-chairs,' 'American wooden clocks,' and 'American baby-jumpers' have their various places of sale. Once I saw 'mint juleps and other American drinks' advertised in a window; there are regular agencies for the sale of 'Wenham Ice;' there are two, if not more, regular importers of American books, and the American star spangled banner floats from many a tall mast in the crowded dock and rivers."

Moderation is the silken string running through the pearl-chain of all virtue.
Bishop Hall.

The Exciting California Gold [illegible]. Official Government [illegible].—The Washington Union further notices the ridiculous statements in New York papers as to lately received official California gold accounts, about the alleged suppression of which the ever money-eager New Yorkers have allowed themselves to get into great excitement, and says:

"Some of the papers have most gratuitously undertaken to assert that our government is keeping back important information from the country. This is false. We are authorized to say that every item of information, official or private, which has been received at the War Department, (and we understand it is true of the others,) in relation to the gold region, collection of gold, or in any way relating to the subject, has been published.

"An idle report has appeared in the New York Sun that Gov. Marcy's son, an officer of the army, now in California, was turning everything in the shape of supplies into gold, and had collected 15 barrels of gold dust, which he had concealed in the earth until a vessel of war should take it off. This is the idlest story which was ever invented. By the last letters which have been received from him, it appears that he was kept at Monterey, working night and day in discharge of his official duties; and in consequence of the gold mania, he was without a clerk or servant of any description; and that he had personally to keep his books, do all the writing and all the menial services, such as making his own bed and sweeping his own room, depending for his cooking upon the naval storekeeper at Monterey."

The Union also denies that the government had intelligence of the California riches as early as last summer, as it appears has been alleged in some quarters, and adds:—

"The government did not receive this intelligence, as regards the gold region of California, last summer, nor until within a few days before the meeting of Congress, when it was all fully communicated and made public, as has also been published everything of the least importance received by the government since that date, including the assays made at the mint. The only officers or agents sent there by the government, are the military and naval officers as required by law, and the postmasters and post-office agents sent by the Postmaster General in obedience to the requirements of the law. The Treasury Department has sent neither officers nor agents to California.

"The confidential clerk of the Secretary of the Treasury is still here, and has no idea of going to California. Mr. J. Ross Brown, who was once a clerk of the Treasury Department, but who is now a lieutenant in the revenue service, has gone to Oregon, but not to California. He goes to join Captain Fraser, who sailed for Oregon in the revenue cutter Lawrence, before anything was known here of the gold of California; and Lieutenant Brown was despatched with instructions to overtake Captain Fraser if he could, so as to prevent the Lawrence stopping at California; fears being entertained, if she did stop there, that the crew might desert; and, in any event, Lieutenant Brown was to proceed to Oregon, and not to California. We can assure the public that the government has uniformly published all important intelligence as regards the mines and gold of California as they were received, and will continue to do so."

GENERAL QUITMAN'S SERVANT—A HERO!

The Natchez Courier, in recording the marriage of Henry Nichols, a colored man belonging to General John A. Quitman, to one of his master's female servants, a few days ago, says:

"Henry Nichols, by the name and style of 'Harry,' has been the faithful and confiding body-servant of the General for eighteen years. Through exultation and depression, victory and defeat, sunshine and storm, Harry has ever been present, and faithful to execute the mandate of his master. He has made the tour of the United States and the Canadas, and when the infant Republic of Texas was struggling for a place among the stars and stripes, he accompanied his master, who was then Captain Quitman, through these perilous scenes, and while walking over the battle ground of San Jacinto, looking very sad at the sight of the numerous dead, his master asked him what he was thinking about. He replied that he was thinking what fools these yellow men were for fighting with white folks. But it was reserved for Harry to illustrate the annals of his race at the storming of Monterey, for it will be recollected that General Quitman had the charge of the brave Mississippians and Tennesseans, and was in the hottest and thickest of the fight, having several horses shot from under him, the places of which were immediately supplied by Harry, although he had to make his way to his master through grape and canister. But to crown the enchantment of the scene, when the gallant William O. Butler fell wounded, Harry immediately rushed to his rescue, and carried him off the field. While conveying the General from the field, he inquired after his master, General Butler told him he feared he would never see him alive, as he was in the most dangerous position when he saw him last.'—Harry replied, with that deep seated feeling of the faithful servant: "Don't you believe that, General, master was not born to be killed by them mulatto rascals!" When Gen. Quitman was ordered to the conquering column of Scott, he carried Harry with him, who was side by side with him at the bombardment and storming of Chepultepec on the 13th and 14th, and the deadly conflict of the Garita de Belen, and finally, his triumphant entry into the city and palace of the Montezumas Harry was the first Anglo African in the Halls He is known by the entire army, and greatly respected by the officers and men, as the humble, faithful, and honest servant, who will be glad to see this notice of him."

The Way to Tend a Baby.—The Chippewa Indian, (a noble looking man, by the way,) who lectured at the City Hall last evening, advised the ladies of Hartford to tie their babies, as soon as born, to a board, bind them down tight, and keep them there most of the time till they are ten months old. "Put a hoop around the head," he says, "and when the board gets knocked over, it won't break the child's nose." He sums up other advantages as follows: "you see ladies holding up a specimen, the child's hands are tied down, so it can't scratch its own eyes out, and can't scratch its mother's breast, too; it can't wriggle about and get very tired; it can't bend over, and must grow straight;—when the mother goes out after herds, she can hang it on a tree, and snakes can't bite it; when it cries, the mother can swing it across her back, and rock it so—swaying its body to and fro—and can carry it a great distance in this manner, too; can sit it up side of the wigwam very handy; and when canoe turns over, the child swims off on the board, and don't drown; and its back don't break across his mother's arm, because the board supports it; the child can't crawl into the fire and burn up, too—can leave it long time, all safe—so I think this much best way, ladies—much best!"

The ladies gave their assent by a general laugh.—*Hartford Times.*

Eclipses in 1849.—In the year 1849 there will be four eclipses—two of the sun and two of the moon. One of the lunar eclipses will be visible in the United States. The first eclipse will be of the sun on the 22d of February, and will be visible in the western portions of Asia, and the northwestern portion of North America. The second, of the moon, on the 8th of March, and will be visible throughout the United States. The third will be a total eclipse of the sun on the 17th of August; and the fourth an eclipse of the moon on the 2d of September—both invisible in the U. States.

During the late cold weather [illegible] fifty vessels laden with [illegible], were [illegible] in the Dismal Swamp Canal.

GATHERINGS FROM THE PRESS.

Important to Emigrants and Ship Owners.—The Baltimore Sun says—"R. M. Harrison, Esq., our consul at Jamaica, has addressed a letter to Mayor Stansbury, enclosing an article from the Jamaica Despatch relative to the unhealthy ballast that is taken on board of American vessels, often resulting in the production of deadly fevers to the crew and passengers of these vessels on the ocean. The letter is intended as a notice, or caution, to consignees and ship owners, as well as to induce our board of health to prevent masters of vessels from taking this unwholesome ballast, which, he says, consists of all manner of filth, including stable manure, carcases of dogs, cats, &c., which are barrelled up, and being sold for about twelve cents less per ton than pure sand or gravel, is taken in preference, despite of all his caution to them as to the result of so doing."

The Directors of "The Magnetic Telegraphic Company," whose line extends between Washington and New York, at their regular quarterly meeting in Philadelphia, on Friday, declared a semi-annual dividend upon the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, of three per cent., and one per cent. upon the new stock created for the extension of the line across the North river into the city of New York.

United States Commissioner to China.—The following extract of a letter from Commander Geisinger, to the Navy Department, confirms the report that the difficulty between Mr. Davis, our commissioner, and the Chinese commissioner, has been satisfactorily settled:
Baltimore Sun.

"I had the pleasure of learning from Mr. Davis, two hours after our arrival in the Preble, that the Chinese commissioner had addressed him a most satisfactory communication, restoring the previous understanding between them, and appointing the 6th inst. (October) for his reception."

"*Press Gang*" *for California.*—A N. York letter, of Thursday, says:

"Two printers from the Tribune office went to California a week or ten days since, several reporters of the other daily papers are talking of going, and on Saturday next Mr. Edward Conner, for thirteen years past the ship news editor of the Herald, leaves for the valley of the Sacramento. Other gentlemen connected with the Press are talking about going."

Of Prescott's History of the "Conquest of Mexico," the publishers have sold very nearly 18,000 copies. The author receives $1 50 for each copy sold. His receipts thus far, on that work alone, have been therefore $27,000.

For California.—Two young gentlemen, says the Fayetteville Observer, have left this place to embark for California—Mr George Lawrence by way of New York, and Mr Jas. K. Johnson by way of Charleston. Three others, we learn, are making preparations for the journey. We wish them success.

A Doctor's Affidavit.—A highwayman named Bollard, confined in Newgate Prison, sent to know how he could defer his trial, and was answered, by his getting the doctor to make affidavit of his illness, which was done as follows:

'The deponent verily believes, that if the said John Bollard is obliged to take his trial at the coming session, he will be in imminent danger of his life. To which the learned judge on the bench replied that he verily believed so, too!'

The Secret.—A recent writer on Holland and her Colonies, gives the following as the true cause of Dutch prosperity:

"We have examined thoroughly the causes of wealth in this State, and find them to be no other than persevering industry in the pursuit of gain, continued by each individual during life, and transmitted by each to his successor; and the most extraordinary frugality in living, joined to the universally prevailing maxim among the Dutch, that it is a disgrace not to live upon much less than one's income."

A Broad Hint.—Sir Andrew Agnew, a Scotch baronet, was famous heretofore for giving broad hints. The nature of them will be best ascertained by the following anecdote:

Sir Andrew having been pestered by an impudent and impertinent intruder, it was remarked to him one day by a friend, that this man no longer appeared in his company, and asked how he contrived to get rid of him.

'In troth,' said the baronet, 'I was obliged tu give the cheild a broad hint.'

'A broad hint!' exclaimed the friend. 'I thought he was one of those who could not take a hint.'

'By my faith, he was forced to take it,' answered Sir Andrew, 'for as the fellow would not go out of the door, I threw him out of the window.'

Daniel Webster as a Historian.—The New York Courier positively confirms a report that Mr. Webster has been for some years very successfully engaged in collecting material for a "History of Washington's Administration," and that several chapters of the work have been already written. Upon his plan of treating the subject, his work would embrace three volumes.

Land Sale Failure.—We learn from Jackson, Miss., that only a few choice lots of the 500,000 acres offered for Planters' Bank Bonds, under the scheme adopted by the Legislature last winter, have been sold. We hope the next Legislature will offer the land to actual settlers at a very low rate.—*Vicksburg Sent.*

Father and Son.—A. C. Dodge, of Iowa, is the son of Henry Dodge, of Wisconsin.—They are both members of the U. S. Senate, or will be at the next session. It is believed not to have happened before.

Distress in the Gold Region.—The Boston Post receives from Mr. J. Parker, the following extract of a letter f om his brother at San Francisco. Its statements have an air of exaggeration, yet there may be truth in them.—The lack of provisions, however, will probably be temporary—as very large cargoes have gone out:

"A state of distress and suffering prevails here, such as the world probably never before saw. People were so eager to get gold that they only thought how to get here. Thousands upon thousands have rushed here, bringing no provisions with them, trusting wholly for their supplies from what could be obtained here. There was none raised here. All rushed to the mines. The supply brought from abroad is nearly exhausted, and hundreds have already died, and thousands more will die from starvation, and by the hand of each other. Sickness rages as famine increases—and men have become demons goaded to insanity by hunger, and if you have any regard for a brother, for God's sake ship me some provisions to San Francisco as soon as possible, or I die of starvation."

CONSTABLE'S ELECTION.

☞We are authorised to announce Mr. WILLIAM F. BURCH, as a candidate for Constable for the Wilmington District, at the ensuing Election.

☞We are authorised to announce Mr. JAS T. MORRIS, as a candidate for Constable, for the Wilmington District, at the ensuing Election.

☞We are authorised to announce Mr. JAS. F. BROCKET, as a candidate for Constable, for the Wilmington District, at the ensuing Election.

☞We are authorised to announce [illegible] [illegible] BOUDREAUX, as a candidate for Constable, for the Wilmington District, at the ensuing Election.

[illegible] Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a most delightful medicine for carrying off a cold, because they expel from the system all morbid and corrupt humors (the cause of every kind of disease) in an easy and natural manner. Four or five of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, taken every night on going to bed, will in a short time remove the most obstinate cold—at the same time the digestive organs will be restored to a healthy tone, and the blood completely purified.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds. Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase of the regular agents only.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by George R. French, Agent, who will supply country dealers at the Philadelphia prices.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail, 169 Race st., Philadelphia; 288 Greenwich st., New York, and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 23d instant, by Joseph E. Bunting, Esq., Mr. Henry Forsyth, to Miss Ann McDaniel.

In Duplin county, on the 4th inst., Mr J. D. Jussley, of Suffolk, Va., to Miss Harriet P., daughter of the late James Wilkinson, Esq., of Duplin county.

In Sampson county, on the 3d instant, by Joel Hines, Esq., Mr. James Sutton, to Miss Nancy Cobb.

In Waynesboro', on the 18th inst., by George C. Moses, Esq., Mr. Lewis Jernigan, to Miss Mary Daniel, all of Wayne county.

In Sampson county, on the 18th inst., by Joel Hines, Esq., Mr. W. Wilkins, to Miss Caroline Britt.

In Newbern, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Hawks, J. H. B. Fitzgerald, Esq., of Waynesville, Haywood county, to Miss Julia M., daughter of the late Lucas Binney, Esq.

DIED.

In Chatham county, on the 27th ult., Mrs. Mary Upchurch, aged 94 years.

In Robeson county, on the 3d inst., Mrs. Mary McBryde, consort of Malcom McBryde, Esq., and daughter of the late Angus Gilchrist, of Richmond county.

In Wilkes county, Mr. Wm. Harris, a revolutionary soldier, supposed to be in his 108th year.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Per pound.			
Hams,	8½	a	9
Middlings,	6½	a	7
Shoulders.	6	a	6½
Hog round,	6	a	6½
Western,	4	a	6
BEANS—Per bushel—White,	90	a	1 00
BEESWAX—Per pound.	18	a	20
BUTTER—Per pound,	20	a	22
BEEF—Per barrel.			
Northern—Mess.	12 50	a	14 00
Do Prime, nom	7 00	a	9 00
Beef, on the hoof, per cwt.,	4 00	a	4 50
CORN—Per bushel,	45	a	50
Meal,	65	a	70
COFFEE—Per pound,			
Rio,	7½	a	8
St. Domingo,	6	a	6½
Laguyra,	7½	a	8
Cuba,	7	a	7½
Java,		a	12½
COTTON—Per pound, none.		a	
CANDLES—Tallow—per pound	16	a	17
Sperm,	33	a	37½
Adamantine,	31	a	33
FEATHERS—Per pound,	33	a	35
FLOUR—Canal—Per barrel,	6 75	a	7 25
Fayetteville,	4 50	a	5 00
HAY—Northern—Per 100 pounds,	37½	a	45
IRON—Per pound,	4½	a	5½
LARD—Per pound, N. C.	8½	a	9
Western,	7	a	8
LIME—Thomastown—Per barrel	70	a	80
LUMBER—River—Per M.			
Flooring Boards,		a	7 00
Wide, do.		a	4 75
Scantling,		a	4 00
Timber, Mill,	2 00	a	6 00
Shipping Timber,		a	
MOLASSES—West Indies,	19	a	21
New Orleans,	—	a	
MACKEREL—Per barrel.			
No. 1,	— —	a	— —
No. 2,	6 00	a	6 50
No. 3,	—	a	3 50
NAILS—Per pound,	4	a	5½
NAVAL STORES—Per barrel—320 pounds.			
Yellow Dip Turpentine,		a	2 25
Virgin Dip new		a	
Hard—		a	1 25
Tar,	1 10	a	1 15
Pitch,	—	a	1 00
Rosin—No. 1,	—	a	
No. 2,	85		90
No. 3,		a	62½
Spirits Turpentine,	26½	a	
OIL—Sperm—Per gallon,	75	a	1 37
PEAS—Ground—Per bushel,	60	a	75
Black Eye,	55	a	60
Cow,	40	a	55
PORK—Per barrel.			
Northern Mess,	13 50	a	15 00
Prime,	10 00	a	12 00
Fresh,	4 50	a	5 00
RICE—Per 100 pounds,	2 75	a	2 87½
Rough—Per bushel,	nom	a	
SALT—Per bushel.			
Turks Island,	17	a	18
Liverpool—sack,	1 25	a	1 30
SOAP—Per pound,	4	a	6
SHINGLES—Per M.			
Country,	80	a	1 00
Contract,	4 —	a	5 —
SPIRITS—Per gallon.			
Northern Rum,	27	a	29
Gin,	30	a	31
Whiskey,	30	a	31
Do. Old Nick,		a	75
Apple Brandy,	35	a	45
STEEL—Per pound,	12	a	25
STAVES—Per M.			
White Oak barrels—rough,	8 —	a	10 00
Dressed,	— —	a	— —
Red Oak Hogshead—rough	11 —	a	14 —
Dressed,	14 00	a	17 00
SUGAR—Per pound.			
New-Orleans,	4	a	7
Porto Rico,	5½	a	7
St. Croix,	7½	a	8
Loaf,	10	a	11½
TALLOW—Per pound,	7	a	8
TOBACCO—Leaf—Per cwt.,	2 50	a	3
VARNISH—Per gallon,	20	a	22
WINES—Per gallon.			
Madeira,	70	a	5 00
Port,	1 25	a	4 00
Malaga,	40		75

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar and Turpentine are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 80c to $1 per M: tar and Turpentine about 10c. per bbl. For dry virgin or mixed turpentine a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK—			
Turpentine and Rosin, per bbl.,	30	a	35
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	45	a	—
Rice, per 100 lbs.,	—	a	72½
Cotton, per bale,	$1 00	a	
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale.	50	a	—
Tobacco, per Hhd.,	$4 —	a	4 50
Flax Seed, per cask,	75	a	—
Ground Peas, per bushel,	5	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	$3 50	a	4 00
TO PHILADELPHIA—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	30	a	35
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	45	a	50
Tar, per bbl.	35	a	
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	6
Lumber, per M.,	3 50	a	[illegible]
Cotton goods & yarns, per cubic ft.,		a	6
TO BOSTON—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	40	a	[illegible]
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	55	a	60
Lumber, per M.,	6 00	a	—

Bank Rates of Exchange, Wilmington.

Bank cheques on Philadelphia, premium 1½ per cent.
" " " New York, " 1¼ " "
" " " Boston, " 1½ " "

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Jan. 25.

Bacon.—The market is dull for North Carolina Bacon. Western Bacon is scarce.

Corn.—There seems to be an ample supply of Corn on hand, in store. Quotations [illegible].

Flour.—The stock of Fayetteville Flour has been considerably reduced; prices without change.

Hay.—Sales of damaged Eastern Hay at 37½ to 45 cents per hundred.

Lard.—There is a heavy stock on the market, and sales dull at quotations.

Lime.—No fresh Lime in market. It is thought one or two cargoes would sell well.

Lumber.—River.—There is little or no demand for this article. Some few sales have been effected within our quotations. [illegible] at $[illegible] per gall.

Naval Stores.—[illegible] changed hands at [illegible] for [illegible]. *Spirits Turpentine* [illegible] 26½c., with small sales. Tar—Sales have ranged from $1 10 to $1 15, according to size of lots. Sales of 400 to 500 bbls. Common Rosin at 62½ cents.

Pork—Green Pork has arrived freely during the week, and some few holders, not being willing to submit to a reduction of quotations (4½ a 5 cents,) have preferred returning with their stock and putting it up. The sales have ranged during the week at 4½ a 5 cents, mostly at 5 cents per lb.

Timber—Sales have been moderate, and there is a considerable number of Rafts waiting sale. Quotations are without material change.

Staves.—Some 15,000 R O Hhd Staves, undressed, have changed hands since our last report at $8 per M.

Salt—No arrival since our last report. 5000 bushels reported in our last, as unsold, has since changed hands. Terms not made public.

Freights—No change—see table.

NEWBERN, Jan. 23.—Turpentine has arrived freely the past week, and sales have continued to be made at $2 for dip, and $1 20 for scrape. Tar may be quoted at $1 25. Corn—Several small lots have been on market, and sold at $1 90. Pork—Supplies having diminished, the price has advanced 25c per 100 lbs. Sales at $4 50 a $4 75. Peas—Cow, 35 a 40, Black Eye, 50 a 55; Lady, 55 a 60c.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 24.—The Courier says that the Cotton market was active yesterday, and reports sales to the amount of 3,200 bales. Prices for the better grades were very full.—Quotations range from 5¼ to 7c. The Rice market was languid: prices ranging from $2 62½ to $2 75 per hundred. Rough Rice 75 to 78c per bushel.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23.—There was a fair inquiry for flour to-day, with sales during the morning and on 'change, of some 1300 bbls Howard street brands at $4 93¾, and 500 bbls at $5 on time, interest added. Most holders at the close were asking $5, but buyers were unwilling to offer more than $4 93¾. Sales of City Mills at $5, and holders firm. Corn Meal is inquired for. We note sales of 900 bbls at 2 81¼ a $2 87½. Small sales of Rye flour at $3 62½ per bbl. The receipts of grain continue light, without much variation in prices. Small sales of red wheat as it arrives in wagons at 1 05 a $1 09; white nominal at 1 12 a $1 15. Corn is scarce—small sales of white at 52c, and yellow at 55 a 56. Very choice lots of Pennsylvania yellow brought 57c. Oats scarce, with sales at 29 a 32c. Rye 60 a 62. Cloverseed $4 12½. There is no change to notice in provisions—a moderate business doing by the regular trade. Lard 7½ a 8½c in bbls and kegs. Groceries steady; we notice a sale of 187 hhds and 30 tcs Matanzas molasses at 21½c per gall. Small sales New Orleans new crop at 27½ a 28c. Sales of 30 tcs Rice at 3½c per lb, and Rio Coffee at 6 a 6½. Whiskey is rather dull at 23 a 23½c in hhds, and 24 a 24½ in bbls. An active business is doing in dry goods.—*Balt. Sun.*

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—The flour market is not so firm—sales to-day of 1,200 bbls common brands at $5 a 5 12½, which is a decline. Sales of corn meal at $2 75 a 2 93¾, as to brand. Rye flour $3 12½ and dull. The receipts of grain are light. Small sales of prime red wheat at $1 12 a 1 13. Corn is in moderate request; sales of 2,000 bushels yellow at 62 cents per bushel, weight. Oats at 35 cts, and rye 67 cts. Not much doing in provisions—sales of mess pork at $14, and mess beef $13 50. Lard 7½ a 8½ cts in bbls and kegs. Groceries steady—sales of New Orleans sugar at 4¾ a 5 cts per lb, and molasses do 28 cts. Sales of 2,000 bags coffee at 5½ a 6 to 6½ cts per lb for Laguayra and Rio. Rice 3¼ a 3½ cts per lb. Whiskey is without much movement—sales to a limited extent of hhds at 23 a 23½ cts, and bbls 24 a 25 cts per gallon. The cotton market continues firm, with sales since Monday of 1,500 bales.
Baltimore Sun.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—6, P. M.—The cotton market is firm, and prices rather in favor of sellers. Transactions amount to 1,400 bales. Flour—sales amount to 5,000 bbls, at $5 62 a $5 75 to $5 81¼, for common western and Genesee brands; small sales of Southern at $5 37 a $5 50, as to brand. Corn meal $2 87 a $3, and rye flour unchanged. The stock of flour on hand is fair, but not large for the season. Wheat—Sales of red at 1 08 a $1 12, and Genesee at $1 24 per bushel. Corn is steady—sales of mixed at 58 a 60c, and yellow do. 65 a 68c for flat and round; about 18,000 bushels sold. Oats unchanged; rye improved, with sales at 68c per bushel. Sales of 200 bbls lard at 7c per lb. Groceries rather quiet. Sugars not so firm, but prices remain unchanged. Sales of New Orleans molasses at 28c. Sales of 200 tcs rice at 3¼ a 3¾ cents per lb., and steady. Whiskey, in bbls, is selling at 24 a 24½ cents per gallon.
Baltimore Sun.

MARINE LIST.
PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

Jan. 18—Barque Manchester, Watson, Boston, to Barry, Bryant & Co.
Brig Isola, Park, Boston, to Potter & Kidder.
20—Schr Jas G King, Wainwright, New York, to W O Jeffreys
Schr Barcelona, Cousins, Portland, Me., to G W Davis
Schr Medora, Leach, Boston, to G W Davis.
22—Brig Six Brothers, Boudon, Boston, to E Dickinson.
Schr Martha Ann, Willis, Shallotte, to DeRosset & Brown.
23—Schr Ira Brewster, Horton, New York, to G W Davis.
Schr Albion, Dexter, Jacksonville to G W Davis.
Schr Express, Cooper, Jacksonville, to G W Davis.
Schr Pearl, Moore, Jacksonville, to do.
24—Schr John P. Brown, DeWolf, Philadelphia, to DeRosset & Brown.
Schr Warrenton, Wooster, New York, to Geo Harriss.
Schr C B Glover, Glover, Swansboro', to G W Davis.
Schr Hendrick Hudson, Dowd, New York, to G W Davis.
25—Br Brig Charlott, Fowles, Yarmouth, N S to G W Davis.
Schr Ascenoria, ——, 25 days from Sedgwick, Me., to G W Davis. Has experienced very heavy weather on the coast, lost sails [illegible].

CLEARED.

Jan. 18—Schr Jonas Smith, Nichols, New York, by DeRosset & Brown.
19—Schr S D Leighton, Handy, Baltimore, by George Harriss.
20—Schr William Hart, Gandy, Philadelphia, by Geo Harriss.
Schr Minnesota, Leighton, Boston, by Harriss & Drake.
Schr Atalanta, Priestland, Newport, R. I, by R H Stanton & Co.
Schr Marion, Burns, Little River, by G W Davis.
22—Brig Hylas, Carr, Norfolk, Va., by G W Davis.
Brig Sallie, Williams, New York, by G W Davis.
Brig Wyandotte, Lathrop, Cuba, by do
Schr Mary Augusta, Kellar, New Orleans, by Harriss & Drake.
23—Schr Martha Ann, Millis, Shallotte, by G W Davis.
Schr D P Woodbury, Fuller, Shallotte, by G W Davis.
Steamer Rowan, Hurt, Fayetteville, by J C Latta.
[illegible] Steamer [illegible], Fayetteville, by John [illegible].
Brig Gordon, Johnson, Boston, by Barry, Bryant & Co.
[illegible]

ALFRED L. PRICE,
BOOK, PAMPHLET, CARD AND ORNAMENTAL
PRINTER,
[illegible]
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Having recently made a very extensive acquisition to the Job Materials of the
"JOURNAL OFFICE,"
we are prepared to execute Printing of every description in a style equal to any office in the State.

Particular attention paid to the following kinds of
LETTER PRESS PRINTING:

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, BILLS OF LADING, CARDS, CATALOGUES, CERTIFICATES, CHECKS, CIRCULARS, CUSTOM-HOUSE BLANKS, DRAFTS, HANDBILLS, LABELS, LAW BLANKS, MILITARY NOTICES, NOTES, PAMPHLETS, POLICIES OF INSURANCE, NEGRO PASSES, RECEIPTS.

PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING NEATLY DONE
HAND-BILLS AND POSTERS
of any size, for *Theatres, Concerts, Circus', etc.*, done without delay, in a manner that will give satisfaction, and on the most *reasonable terms.*

We call the attention of our citizens, and the public in general, to the above Circular, and cordially extend to them an invitation to give us a call for their work, assuring them that it shall be as *well done*, and at a *price to suit the times.*
A. L. PRICE.
January 26, 1849.

EDWARD CANTWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan 26, 1849—[20-tf

GARDEN SEEDS.
JUST received, a large and well selected assortment of *Garden and Flower Seeds.* Also, a small quantity of *Grass Seed.* Warranted fresh. For sale by WM. H. LIPPITT,
J26] Druggist and Chemist.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!
THE subscriber has determined, positively, to close his business in Wilmington in all this Spring, and offers his large stock of CROCKERY AND GROCERIES for sale at COST.

To any one desiring to enter into business, a good opportunity now offers for purchasing, on favorable terms, the entire stock in trade.

From this date, all sums under $50, cash on delivery; $50 and under $100, 60 days; $100 and under $200, 90 days; $200 and upwards, 4 and 6 months, for approved Notes.

His notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of Mr. JAMES BURCH, for immediate collection. J. H. ROTHWELL,
Jan 26, 1849.-[20tf] Crockery Warehouse.

NOTICE!
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned until the 27th inst., for grading, furnishing materials and constructing the Bridge on that portion of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, between station 50 (near Brunswick River) and Livingston Creek.

Profile of the Route can be seen on application to S. W. Fox, Principal Assistant Engineer, on the line of the Road.

Stockholders who are desirous of working off their subscriptions, are requested to make application on or before that time.
L. J. FLEMMING,
Resident Eng'r to W. & M. R. R.
Jan. 25, 1848.—[20tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
(LATE HANOVER HOUSE.)
FRONT STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

THIS HOUSE has lately been re-opened, under the superintendance of the undersigned, who have given it a thorough overhauling, and newly furnished it throughout. They pledge themselves that nothing shall be wanting, on their part, to render the patron satisfied and comfortable.

Their Table and Chambers are as well furnished, and attended on by as faithful servants as can be found in any other Hotel in the Southern States.

The Omnibus will be found ready at the Cars and Steamboats, carrying baggage, free, to and from the Hotel.
HUTCHINS & MASALON.
January 19, 1849 —[19-1yaoo

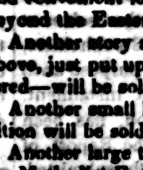
ORDERS NO. 15.
HEAD QUARTERS, 30TH REGIMENT, N. C. M.
Wilmington, 19th Jan'y, 1849.

THE Staff and Commissioned Officers of the 30th Regiment, No. Ca. Militia, are hereby required to meet in Wilmington, on Thursday, the 22d February, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for the purpose of holding an Election for Brigadier General, for this Brigade, vice Gen. MARSTELLER, promoted.

Polls held in the Court House, and closed at 3 P. M.

Capts. BOWDEN and HARTSFIELD are hereby detailed as Poll holders.
ROBT. G. RANKIN,
Col. Com'g 30th Reg't.
JOHN J. HEDRICK, Adj't. [19.

CLOSE UP.
THE subscribers having all their bills made out up to the 1st day of January, 1849, would request all those indebted to them to come and settle the same, as longer indulgence cannot be given, as cash is required to purchase cheap goods.
JOHN KYLE & CO.
January 19, 1849—[19-tf

Houses and Lots to Rent and Sell.

THE House at present occupied by Mr. Sibbit, Third street, near Nun street, is offered for sale, or to rent till October. The house is small, but very pleasantly situated, good sized lot and a well in the yard.

One small two story House, with five rooms and convenient lot, a little North of Market street, beyond the Eastern boundary of town, to sell.

Another story and jump house, adjoining the above, just put up, very convenient, but not plaistered—will be sold low, possibly may be rented.

Another small house, in Oregon, in good condition will be sold or rented.

Another large two story House a little East of the Methodist E. Church, nearly new—to sell.

ALSO—Several fine building lots, on Market street, continued, and a few a little to the North of the same. A rare chance is here offered, for those wishing to purchase. Apply to
P. W. FANNING, Agent.
Jan 19, 1849—[19-tf

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for the years 1846 '47 and '48, either by note or account, are earnestly requested to call and settle, as longer indulgence (conveniently) cannot be given.
J. C. HOLMES.
Clinton, Sampson co., Jan. 19. [19-3t.

BACON AND LARD.
3000 lbs bacon hams; 3000 lbs bacon shoulders 5000 lbs bacon sides; 25 bbls New Leaf Lard; 25 kegs [illegible] leaf Lard. For sale low by
J19 HOWARD & PEDEN.

IN STORE & FOR SALE VERY LOW,
2500 bushels Alum Salt; 130 sacks Salt; 10 hhds Sugar; 50 bags Coffee.
J19 OWEN HOLMES.

N. C. LARD,
Just received by Rail Road, 10 bbls best Lard; 10 kegs do do. For sale by
J19] HOWARD & PEDEN.

NOTICE.
[illegible] would inform the public [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] 26, 1849—[20-tf

[illegible]
ON THURSDAY, [illegible]
[illegible]

That valuable and well known Plantation called HAMPTON, [illegible] on the borders of St. Thomas, [illegible] miles from the city, [illegible] acres of prime [illegible] land, [illegible] excellent timber and provision land. [illegible] to the plantation is a [illegible] there is a comfortable dwelling [illegible] and all other requisite buildings [illegible] pair. Persons desirous of viewing [illegible] above, can do so by applying to [illegible].

And immediately after, at the same time and place,

An uncommonly prime gang of one hundred and fifty-four NEGROES, [illegible] to the culture of rice and provisions [illegible] among them are carpenters, sawyers, blacksmiths, coopers, ploughmen, axemen, [illegible].

Terms—for the Real Estate, one-fourth cash; balance payable in one, two and three years, secured by bond and mortgage, [illegible] dwelling in the city to be insured and policy assigned. For the Negroes, one-fourth cash, balance payable in one, two, three, four and five years, secured by bond and mortgage, bearing legal interest, payable annually and personal security. Purchasers to pay for papers.
Jan 19, 1849—[19-3t

HO! FOR CALIFORNIA!
Just Received and in store, 15 bbls [illegible] fied Whiskey; 5 bbls old Rye Whiskey; Port Madeira, Malaga, and Muscatel Wines; Cognac Brandy. PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

NOTICE.
THE partnership heretofore existing between PRICE & FULTON, in the publication of the "Wilmington Journal," ceased to exist on the 22d instant, in consequence of the death of Mr. FULTON. The business of the firm will be settled by the undersigned, the surviving partner, who will continue the publication of the "Journal."
Dec 29, 1848] A. L. PRICE.

EVERITTSVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY.
THE WINTER SESSION of this SCHOOL commenced on the 1st instant, under the management of Misses Richardson and Snyder, Ladies eminently qualified to instruct in the various branches of Literature and Science, and who will consider themselves responsible, so far as their influence and instruction is concerned, for the best interests of their pupils.

The government of the School will be parental. The great object will be, to incite to virtuous conduct, by an appeal to the moral sense; and by duly cultivating tenderness of conscience.

The Academic year will be divided into two sessions, of five months each, with two vacations; two weeks in summer and six in winter. There will be a public examination at the close of each summer session.

Students will be charged from the time of entrance.

No deduction made for absence, except in case of protracted sickness.

Tuition has been reduced to the following rates:
Primary English branches, per session, $7 00
The same, including Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, Composition, &c. 10 00
The above, including Natural and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, History, Logic, Rhetoric, Algebra, Geometry, &c. &c., 12 50
French, Drawing and Painting, and Ornamental Needle-work, each, 5 00
Music, with use of Piano, 18 00

The Trustees have provided a large and commodious Boarding House, which is kept by Mr. and Mrs. Merisey,—persons well qualified to discharge the duties.

Board $6 00 per month—one half in advance.
Books, Music, Paints, Stationery, Chavasy Crewell, &c., furnished to the students at a very small advance upon New York cost.
I. C. SLOCUMB, Secretary
Everittsville, [of Board Trustees.
Wayne county, January, 1849. 18-tf
Newbernian publish till forbid.

DIVISION ORDERS No. 3.
Head Quarters 6th Division No. Ca. Militia,
WILMINGTON, 11th Jan'y, 1849.

To the Colonels commanding 24th, 30th, 31st, and 39th Regiments, composing 2nd Brigade 6th Division of North Carolina Militia:

YOU are hereby commanded to summon the commissioned officers of your respective Regiments, to meet together at your respective Regimental parade grounds, (after having given ten days notice thereof, at three or more public places in your county,) on Thursday, the 22nd day of February next, for the purpose of electing a Brigadier General, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Gen. L. H. Marsteller.

The Officer highest in command, present on the occasion, will superintend the election, and certify the result within ten days thereafter to the Major General.
By order of
L. H. MARSTELLER, Maj. Gen.
6th Division N. C. Militia.
G. L. DUDLEY, } Aid-de-Camps.
N. F. NIXON, }

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
NEW-HANOVER COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
December Term, 1848.

Sarah Cowan, vs. Charles Erhart and John Gammell. } Original Attachment—Levied upon a Brick and Lot on the South side of Market street, adjoining the lot formerly Mrs. C. Lesslie on the West and A. J. De Rosset, Jr. on the East. A. J. DeRosset, Jr. [illegible] summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants reside beyond the limits of this State, or so abscond or conceal themselves that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon them: on motion, it is ordered that unless said defendants appear at the next Term of this Court, to be holden at the Court House in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in March next, and replevy said property, or plead upon, that the same will be condemned [illegible] with the effects in the hands of the Garnishee, and sold to satisfy plaintiff's demand.
Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Clerk.
Jan 5, 1849—[17-6t [illegible]

COOPER'S ISINGLASS.
THE above article is the best in use for making Jellies. They can be made in the warmest weather without any difficulty, perfectly stiff and transparent, and when flavored with the extracts of Vanilla, Lemon, [illegible], Rose, Peach or Orange flower water, they are unsurpassable. The above article can be had by
W. H. LIPPITT,
D29] Druggist and Chemist.

BUTTER.
Fresh Goshen Butter. Just received and for sale at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

FIGS.
20 drums fresh Turkey Figs. For sale by
J19] HOWARD & PEDEN.

FLOUR.
Just received per schr. [illegible] Canal Flour; 10 bbls [illegible] For sale by
J19] [illegible]

SUGAR & COFFEE.
[illegible]
[illegible]
OWEN HOLMES.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Monday, January 29, 1849.

AGENCY.—JAMES M. REDMOND, Post-master at Tarboro', is Agent for this paper, for Edgecombe and the adjoining Counties. Mr. R. will take pleasure in receiving new subscribers and receipting for any moneys due us in that section.

[illegible] JOHNSON, Post-master at Clinton, is authorised to receipt for any moneys due this establishment in the County of Sampson. Mr. Johnson will also receive new subscribers and receipt for the same.

Dr. J. [illegible] is our authorised agent, and will receipt for any moneys due us in his neighborhood; he will also receive new subscribers to the Journal, and receipt for the same.

PLANK ROADS.

We invite public attention to the following communication to the *Union* of the 17th inst., which the Editor remarks, is entitled to notice, as well for the source whence it emanates, as for the improvement which it describes. The fact that a good road, fully adapted to all our present necessities, may be built from Fayetteville or Goldsborough to the extreme West, with materials, the growth of almost every foot of land *in our own State*, and at a cost *not exceeding a year's interest upon the cost of a proper Rail Road*, is well worthy of attention:

Schenectady and Saratoga Plank Road—A new and rather novel improvement in constructing roads is rapidly developing the resources of the agricultural districts in our State, bringing into play the enterprise of our farmers, and giving them advantages for travel little short of railroads; and in a manner particularly adapted to their accommodation, and at a comparatively small rate of expense.

Plank roads can be made, as a general rule, for about a year's interest of a well-made railroad. About one hundred companies have already formed, or are about being formed, to construct these roads in various parts of the State of New York. The time is coming when most of the roads of the State and Union, where there is any considerable amount of travel, and timber reasonable, will be planked.

Thus far every plank road made in this State has fully equalled, if not exceeded, the expectation of the projectors. The fact that a pair of horses can with ease, and with increased speed, carry double the weight on a plank road that they can on the best common roads, without any other consideration, settles their value. When the roads are bad as they usually are in spring and fall, four times the weight can be taken on plank roads at such seasons that can be taken on common roads. The farmer can go to market at all times when he cannot work his farm on account of weather, or from other causes; and when other roads are impassable, he can trot off with his pair of horses and two tons' weight, and return (living some 15 or 20 miles distant from market) the same day; while with bad roads, taking the same weight, would require several days, besides great wear and tear of horses and wagons and harness—in fact, leaving actually little return after deducting expenses. This is no fanciful calculation; it has been fully proved. This improvement will bring up the value of farms within reach of markets, which have been greatly depressed by the low price of land at the West. The convenience of getting the produce of the farm to market will enable the farmer of the East better to compete with the farmer of the West. Altho' the cost of land is so much less at the West, the expense of distant transportation will serve to confirm the value of farms near the great markets.

The following remarks, it will be seen, are as applicable to North Carolina as any one of the *new* States:

Our new States, until they have more money, should go to work constructing plank roads; they will for a long time answer the purpose of railroads, except on the great and central thoroughfares. Michigan should be wide awake on the subject.

The press cannot be too diligent in calling public attention to these roads. At the South, where timber is cheap, and the common roads execrable, they will be of great value; indeed, in every part of our Union, they can be constructed to great advantage—giving employment to the laboring classes, increased value to real estate, and a good investment to stockholders. It is an improvement beneficial to all classes. Some fear has been expressed that the timber of the country would be exhausted by the rage for plank roads; but such will not be the case. These roads will be constructed so as to lead to those districts where the timber is now ready, but of little or no value to any one, or the land on which it grows, on account of the expense of getting it to market.

These plank roads are about to open sources of wealth to the northern part of this State of more value to the public than the gold mines of California. It is found that very little grading is required; one foot rise in from twelve to sixteen can easily be overcome, with a pair of horses, with two tons. If made perfectly level, advantage would be taken, and teams loaded with four or five tons would pass without any additional toll—carrying a weight too heavy for such a road. Legislation will be required to regulate the weight of loads, so as to prevent imposition.

Upon the *durability* of plank roads, the following observations will be found interesting:

When these roads were first thought of, it was supposed they would not answer, on account of the perishable nature of the material used; but it is now discovered that these roads wear out before they decay; and that while wearing out, the income is so great, that they will afford 10 per cent. to the stockholder, (the maximum rate allowed by law in the State of New York,) and from 10 to 20 per cent. surplus to keep the road in repair, and relay it when necessary.

It will take above 3,000 loads of plank of three inches in thickness, and eight feet long, to lay the Saratoga and Schenectady road. In about every seven years the worn plank will have to be replaced; the old ones will be valuable to the farmer on the line for many purposes. These roads will also give a good footwalk at all seasons of the year free of cost, and save the trouble of much horse-harnessing in neighborhood-visiting and church-going, as well as giving the children easy access to the district schools, the pride of our State.

These roads are also to be a source of additional income to the great central lines of railroads and canals already constructed.—Plank roads diverging from each side of them, extending through fertile valleys up to our mountain regions, will bring all the resources of our State into active play, employing every idle hand, and every idle dollar. Tens of thousands of dollars are now locked up in our agricultural districts—one hundred here, five hundred there—doing nothing for the want of a favorable investment. Plank roads will call forth such means and set it at work for the public good, and at the same time give a fair return in interest.

Gold Dollars.—We learn, says the Philadelphia Ledger, from the Hon. Charles Brown, at Washington, that the subject of coining *gold dollars* is now before the committee of ways and means of the House, as well as one of the committees of the Senate, and we have the same authority for saying it is likely to be recommended by them to the favorable consideration of Congress.

A new steam passenger carriage is performing experimental trips on the English railways. The engine moves on two wheels only, being connected with the passenger car, this holds fifty persons. The engine goes forty-five miles an hour easily, and burns only eight pounds of coal during the hour.

From the Commercial.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS IN THE WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

Gentlemen:

In submitting my first report for your consideration it affords me pleasure to be able to congratulate the Company upon the new and favorable aspect our enterprise has assumed since your last annual meeting; both in respect to its prospects of success and the favorable consideration of the public.

From being one of those projects, which was talked of, and which with many was regarded as to be talked of merely, it has taken practical steps which give earnest of a determination to press forward and assume its position amongst the kindred enterprises of the day.

At the last annual meeting of the Stockholders, a resolution was adopted directing the Board of Directors to ascertain what proportion of the Stock was in favor of repealing a resolution of the preceding meeting, requiring $750,000 to be subscribed before the work was commenced, and if it appeared that those representing two thirds of the Stock were willing to waive that requirement, and commence work before that amount was subscribed, that they be requested to proceed to the final location of the Road, and put such portions under contract for grading as could be let out for that purpose.

On the 2d of August succeeding the meeting at Darlington, a meeting of the Board of Directors was held at Wilmington, at which the Directors reported that the Stockholders owning more than two thirds of the Stock subscribed, were desirous of commencing work before $750,000 were subscribed, and waive the benefit of any such condition, so far as their subscriptions were concerned. Whereupon the Board passed Resolutions instructing the President forthwith to employ Engineers and commence the location of the Road, and when located to give out contracts for grading.

Pursuant to these directions with the concurrence of a Committee appointed with me for that purpose, I immediately appointed Mr. Walter Gwynn, of Virginia, the Chief Engineer, whose valuable services, upon application, were tendered upon terms highly creditable to the public spirit which characterizes that Gentleman.

The arrangement with him was that he was to have the appointment of the Principal assistant and the Corps of Engineers, subject to the approval of the President.

A corps of Engineers was organized to commence the location at the Southern terminus of the Road, under L. J. Flemming, Esqr., as principal assistant, in September last, and has been constantly engaged since under his direction.

The zeal, and unwearied perseverance and attention of this Gentleman to the dutie entrusted to his charge, I can say without flattery, merit the highest commendation, and has tended more to give confidence to our enterprise in the region where his labors have progressed than any other circumstance.

The first object of the party was to obtain a favorable point on the Camden Branch of the South Carolina Rail Road, to commence our location. The very heavy grade which was required at the point made by the experimental survey, required the survey of the other line; one running up Beech Creek near Statesburg, and another some four miles below the experimental line running up Shank's Creek.

The latter route presents the most favorable grade, but the distance was increased to such an extent as rendered it proper to defer, for a time, the final location of either route to Sumterville; as it was hoped that a competition among the citizens, on each route would induce a large subscription, upon condition of giving them respectively, an oportunity of competing with each other, and thus enable us to decide which would bemost favorable to our interest.

For a full report upon the advantages and disadvantages of the respective routes, I beg leave to refer you to the report of the Engineer, herewith filed.

To avoid delay in the adoption of either route the party commenced the location of the Road at Sumterville; a point common to each of the lines, and proceeded towards Lynch's Creek, with the location (a distance of twenty four miles) upon arriving at which the contracts for grading were let out to be paid for entirely in Stock. They were taken readily upon the most favorable terms to the Company, and I am happy to say have been commenced by the contractors, with an energy which ensures an early completion of that portion of the work.

The location was continued from Lynch's Creek to within ten miles of Darlington Court House, in compliance with the charter, and thence to the great Pee Dee River, a distance of 43 miles. At the River, the party made the most thorough and laborious investigation; necessarily consuming some time, with the view of obtaining the best crossing; but upon full trial, no more favorable point could be obtained for a crossing than one near the line made upon the experimental survey.

The crossing of this River will be the most difficult and expensive portion of the work, of the same extent and kind, if however, (as it is hoped there can) granite of the necessary kind can be obtained for the building of Arches and abutments of the Bridge near Cheraw, it will greatly lessen the expenses of transportation of this article.

Proposals have been invited, through the newspapers, for contracts on the joint, from Lynch's creek to the Great Pee Dee river; and notice given that contracts will be let out on the first proximo, when, from the preparation making by the Stockholders in that quarter, and the interest manifested there, it is not doubted that the contracts will be taken to be paid in Stock on the most favorable terms.

It is believed, however, that if a small proportion of *money* were agreed to be paid in these and other contracts, the subscription list would be considerably enlarged, and the contracts let out on more advantageous terms to the Company. But owing to the pressure in money matters, and the low price of our staples, the Board have not felt themselves at liberty, without instructions from the Stockholders, to call for a second instalment for this purpose until at least a greater proportion of the first instalment, not received in cash upon subscription, has been paid in; which you will perceive by the Report of the Secretary and Treasurer herewith submitted, has not been to as great an extent as was desirable, although he has used active diligence in trying to realize it.

Owing to the great difficulty of procuring competent Engineers, the location of the terminus at Wilmington has not been commenced as soon as was desired. A corps, however, has been organized, and have located from the west side of the Brunswick river, to a point near Livingston's creek, which stream they will reach during the present week.—Proposals have also been invited for contracts for grading, on the joint from the commencing point to Livingston's creek, to be let out on the 27th inst.

The Board, however, take pleasure in stating that all the preliminary arrangements have been completed for securing the terminus to the river opposite the town of Wilmington, as well as grounds for large and commodious depots on the river on each side of the terminus of the road.

For the receipts and disbursements of the Company since the last annual meeting, I beg leave to refer you to the account current herewith submitted, by which you will perceive that the disbursements have chiefly been in organizing the corps of Engineers and supplying them with the necessary means of prosecuting their work.

The Board, at its meeting referred to, regarding the duties of the Secretary and Treasurer as not requiring that officer to be permanently located, but such as to make it necessary for him to visit different points on the line, came to the conclusion that it would be of advantage to the Company, both in point of economy and efficiency to amalgamate the two offices (for a time at least) of Secretary and Treasurer, and General Agent, and accordingly tendered the appointment so amalgamated to Rev. J. M. Thomson, a member of the Board, at a salary of $1,500 per annum, which was accepted by him. His

Road was accordingly given as required by the Company, and he forthwith entered upon the duties of his office, which he has since discharged with assiduity and industry, devoting his whole time to the various duties under his charge; the most prominent amongst which were the collection of the subscription upon the first instalment, procuring the release of the right of way, and soliciting and securing new subscriptions to the Stock of the Company.

The *private* additional subscriptions of stock since the last meeting have not been to any considerable extent, owing, it is believed; First, to the great depression of the price of produce and the consequent scarcity of money; Secondly, to the fact that many who are willing to subscribe desire to work out on contract the amount of such subscriptions, and have held back with a view of getting such contracts for Stock to be subscribed by them: Of this latter class I am well assured, that there are many who will swell the amount of our subscription lists if they can obtain contracts at suitable points on favorable terms.

At the last session of the Legislature of South Carolina, a memorial of this Company was prepared and laid before that body, asking the aid of the State, and it affords me great pleasure to say that notwithstanding many of the Company and its friends had despaired of success in obtaining aid from that quarter, our memorial was favorably considered, with those of the Greenville & Charlotte Roads; and that an act was passed authorizing a subscription on the part of the State of $200,000, in the Stock of the South Carolina Rail Road Company, owned by the State; upon conditions therein prescribed. These conditions were:

1. That the company must show that $750,000 shall have been subscribed.

2. That when $100,000 shall have been paid in and expended on that portion of the road nearest the South Carolina Rail Road, $100,000 of the subscription of the State shall be turned over; when $50,000 more shall be subscribed in the same manner $50,000 more shall be paid; and that the last $50,000 shall not be paid till the road is completed and in operation forty miles from its junction with the South Carolina Rail Road.

3. That these conditions shall be performed by the Company within five years from the passing of the act.

The Bill passed both Houses by large majorities, with these conditions, some of which would have been gladly dispensed with if practicable; but they were such as had been performed, and required to be performed by the other companies, and left us no alternative but to accept the aid as tendered.

In looking over and considering these requirements, attentively, there will be found nothing, if we intend pushing on the work already commenced under favorable circumstances, which the Company cannot perform.

From demonstrations already made it is more than probable that when that portion of the line from Sumterville to the South Carolina Rail Road shall be offered to be put under contract, offers will be received for the building of the whole of that portion of the road, furnishing Iron materials &c. to be paid for in the Stock of the South Carolina Rail Road Company, at par.

The greatest, and I may say the only difficulty in the way of our being able at an early period to claim the subscription pledged by the State of South Carolina, is increasing our subscription to the amount prescribed, $750,000. By referring to the Books and subscription lists, you will perceive that this amount is not yet reached. When we look, however, at the resources of the country to be passed over by this Road, and see the large amount of capital there still unrepresented in the Company, there is no reason to despair, if our exertions only continue as they have commenced, and thus far progressed. When we see what combined effort and perseverance have already accomplished in our progress, there is no reason why we should distrust their results in future. The subscription on the part of the South Carolina Legislature is at once an illustration of the progress we have made at home, and the confidence in our enterprize. The passage of the bill through the Senate of the State of N. Carolina, giving aid, incidentally, to our Company, by a decisive majority is another sanction of the public confidence in our enterprize, which from its location, its cheapness of construction, its connections and prospects of profit, must invite capital from abroad with the assurance of an advantageous investment. It is also another evidence of the importance these enterprizes are assuming in public opinion.

When we see one State ready to open her treasury for the purpose of aiding a portion of her citizens in an enterprise regarded by many as having a tendency to affect injuriously the interest of her own seaport, so much fostered and cherished by all her people; mav we not hope that the sister State which has a long line of the same highway in her own borders, will finish the work already begun by one body of her Legislature, in extending a helping hand from the abundance of her resources to enable her own citizens to take the chances for a portion of her own trade which now goes in abundance to enrich others?

He who has looked with an attentive eye to the progress of Rail Roads around us cannot even entertain a doubt upon the subject, for he cannot be long blind to the fact that States as well as communities cannot stand still amid the progress of the age.

That to do so is but to be the producer for others, and the means of adding to and increasing the enterprises of the more active, by sending those treasures and products of her own citizens from her own doors, at a heavy expense to enrich and multiply the resources of cities and communities bound to them by no tie but interest. Whereas, by a timely contribution to enterprises of their own, they keep the expenses of transportation in their own domain, adding to the general wealth and prosperity, and in one way and another, returning to her treasury to reimburse them for the original advance.

This item, however, considerable as it may be, (proven by the statement of the Rail Road receipts and the census of 1840 to be 2½ per cent. on the gross products) is not all. The theory once entertained, that States, like communities, should withhold their contributions to these works until they could discover a chance of being repaid in the way of dividends, is exploded.

Every mile into the interior which a Rail Road progresses adds to the wealth of the State, by an increased value of her lands; every step which it advances from the seaports and cities but adds to the facilities of the citizen for the exchange and sale of the products of his labor, and thus stimulates his industry. The farther it progresses the more varied and diversified the pursuits, and in turn, the greater development of the resources of the country, and the better rewards to industry; consequently the more valuable and accumulative will be the fruits of labor. The State thus offers inducements to its citizens to cling to the inheritance of their ancestors, instead of being drawn to more favored regions to procure the rewards of their labor; thus population and taxable property are increased and retained within its borders, which, in its turn, pays back the advances made.

Add to this the experience of every day, that where these great highways proceed they carry physical and social blessings, and multiply the enjoyments of social life, and what State should be afraid or ashamed to promote them by every legitimate means in its power?

As these inducements are ours in an eminent degree, it is believed that the *necessity* of availing ourselves of them is a sufficient guarantee of ultimate success.

I have thus submitted to you our condition and our prospects. It is not denied that much has already been done, as we can reasonably say, that more than one half of our stock can be fairly considered as made up; who amongst us is willing to bear the reproach of failure by supineness or inaction?

By a resolution of the Company at its last meeting, this was appointed the annual meeting of the Stockholders. It is therefore under the charter, the appropriate time for the appointment of Officers, and though the present Board were elected in June last for twelve months, yet they deem it proper to produce regularity in the elections in future, to vacate their offices at the Board for the purpose of having an election at this meeting.

Respectfully submitted,
W. W. [illegible], President.
Wilmington, Jan. [illegible], 18[illegible]

THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION.

The following letter, which we copy from the Raleigh Standard, fully establishes the claims of North Carolina to the honor of being the *first* State to declare independence of British misrule. The Mecklenburg Resolves here referred to, were published in June, 1775.

"90 EATON SQUARE, LONDON, }
4th July, 1848. }

MY DEAR SIR: I hold it of good augury, that your letter of the 18th of June reached me by the Hermann, just in time to be answered this morning.

You may be sure that I have spared no pains to discover in the British State Paper Office a copy of the Resolves of the Committee of Mecklenburg; and with entire success. A glance at the Map will show you that, in those days, the traffic of that part of North Carolina took a southerly direction, and people in Charleston, and sometimes even in Savannah, knew what was going on in "Charlotte Town," before Governor Martin. The first account of "*the extraordinary Resolves by the people in Charlotte Town, Mecklenburg County,*" was sent over to England, by Sir James Wright, then Governor of Georgia, in a letter of the 20th of June, 1775. The newspaper thus transmitted is still preserved, and is the number 498 of the South Carolina Gazette and Country Journal, Tuesday, June 13, 1775. I read the Resolves you may be sure, with reverence, and immediately obtained a copy of them; thinking myself the sole discoverer. I do not send you the copy, as it is identically the same with the paper which you enclosed to me; but I forward to you a transcript of the entire letter of Sir James Wright. The newspaper seems to have reached him after he had finished his despatch, for the paragraph relating to it is added in his own hand-writing, the former part of the letter being written by a Secretary or Clerk

I have read a great many papers relating to the Regulators; and am having copies made of a large number. Your own State ought to have them all, and the expense would be, for the State, insignificant, if it does not send an Agent on purpose. A few hundred dollars would copy all you need from the State Paper Office on all North Carolina topics. The Regulators are, on many accounts, important. Their complaints were well founded, and were so acknowledged, though their oppressors were only nominally punished. They form the connecting link between resistance to the Stamp Act, and the movement of 1775; and they also played a glorious part in taking possession of the Mississippi valley, towards which they were carried irresistibly by their love of independence. It is a mistake, if any have supposed, that the Regulators were cowed down by their defeat at the Allemance.—Like the mammoth, they shook the bolt from their brow and crossed the mountains.

I shall always be glad to hear from you, and to be of use to you or your State.

Very truly yours,
GEORGE BANCROFT.

D L. SWAIN, Esq.,
Chapel Hill, North Carolina."

"AN EDITOR IN THE FIDGETS."

In the following ludicrous manner, the Marion Star, of the 10th inst., informs its readers of its positive determination to publish no communications in the vernacular, that are not composed in the English language:—

To Correspondents.—The Editor of this paper was recently discovered by the Publisher in a condition too melancholy to be described. After a painfully protracted contest of several minutes with a tremendous array of original poetical communications, he lay in a state bordering upon insensibility, in the Editorial chair. Glaring errors in orthography and furious verbs that had broken from their nominative cases, were committing an assault and battery upon his brain, unparalleled for atrocity in the records of the Sessions' jurisdiction. Every means of repulsion was found ineffectual to exclude these terrible assailants, and had it not been for the timely production of Mr. Smith's first lessons in English Grammar for the use of little children, by which they were instantaneously dissolved into "thin air," the victim of this horrid combination would, in all probability, have died. It is therefore deemed advisable, for the safety of the Editorial branch of this newspaper, to inform poetical contributors generally, that all communications which cannot bear the test of the little volume alluded to, will not even be placed in the Editor's hands for consideration, but will be summarily excluded

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From the Washington Globe.

WONDERFUL, BUT INCREDIBLE.

We translate from the New Orleans Courier of the 3d instant, the article that follows, giving an account of a subterranean canal that has been discovered, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. We believe little or nothing of the whole story ourselves, but publish it for the information of those who may believe, if any such there be, and for the amusement of those who do not. It has been got up as a hoax probably. Here it is:

A French physician established at Vera Paz, who, besides practising medicine has the charge of extensive farming estates, upon making some excavations, undertaken with a view of forming a canal through which to carry his produce to the sea, discovered at the bottom of the bay of Honduras the opening of a monumental canal seventy-five *metres* wide, (about two hundred and forty feet,) and running in a straight line towards the southwest, its sides being constructed of enormous stones rudely cut. The two walls, which continued parallel, had been followed to the distance of several leagues.

Having reached the foot of the mountains, where the volcano of Fuego is now in activity, and having cut away huge trees that obstructed the entrance, they passed under a vault of 100 metres in height, (about 335 feet) and of the same width as the canal.—Nothing among the ancient Cyclopean structures in Greece could give an adequate idea of the tremendous masonry of the walls of this vault. The canal was filled with salt water, 20 metres deep. Our intrepid countryman did not hesitate to embark with some Indians in a pirogue, which he caused to be brought to the spot, and eighteen hours afterwards, (if his story is to be believed,) he entered the great ocean, (the Pacific,) between Guatemala and San Salvador, through an immense natural grotto, called by the fishermen of that coast the Devil's Mouth, which superstition had deterred them from ever entering The whole vaulted part of this superhuman structure was lighted by shafts, cut through to the surface above, and through its whole extent it is navigable for the largest ships.

M. Alexander Humboldt had already mentioned American edifices whose architecture indicated a very high antiquity, and revealed a peculiar civilization; but his learned descriptions gives us no idea of the existence of such a monument. What great people, then, has inhabited these regions? Should this news be confirmed, then, a maritime communication is at once established between the two hemispheres, through the centre of the American continent, and Europe will have nothing to do but to cut through the Isthmus of Suez.

A Curse which is a Curse.—The Egyptian Government has issued an extraordinary document, forbidding the wailing of women at funerals, and their congregating at the cemeteries. Amongst other things, it says: "Any woman making lamentations for a dead person belonging to her, God will certainly make her tongue the length of seventy cubits, and she will be raised from amongst the dead to the last judgment with a black face, blue eyes, and the locks of her hair stretched out to her feet."

JERKS AND JOLTS.

BY AN "EX-CAD" OF A "BUS."

Eight o'clock—[illegible].

One fine mornin' as we was goin' down, I seed a young woman hurryin' along one of the cross streets. Giving her the signal, she answered—as much as to say—yes.

After getting in the 'Bus' she began fannin' herself with her 'wiper,' and says she, 'my, but it's warm!'

'So it is,' says I.

'I feels hot, anyways,' says she. 'Missis and me's had such a fallen out!'

'What's the matter?'

Well it was just in this way. Mrs. Grundy is very fond in dress; the money Mr. Grundy gives for the house, goes on her back, and she starves the servants and children almost. This mornin' there was no meat for breakfast, and Mr. Grundy axed me, how that was, so I just told him the butcher would not trust me for a steak, but told me to give this paper to Missis Mr. Grundy takes the paper, and looks at it, and says he to his wife, 'Is it possible you owe the Butcher more nor $50? I always thought every thing got for the house was paid for, as I give you money to do so.' He gives Mrs. Grundy sich a look and then goes right out.

When he was gone, says she to me, 'Sophy, you're a nasty, good for nothin' deceitful ——!' sich a name I never heard on.

Callin' me a relation to a dog raised me up, and may be we didn't have a time on't. I giv her a bit of my mind, and may be I didn't tell her Mr. Grundy should know about the minister and her carryin' on in the parlor almost every day.

If another 'Sophy' I knows on, could speak like this Sophy—but I doesn't say nothing.

'Which way is you bound for?'

'I'm going rite down to Mr. Grundy's store to get my wages. I wouldn't stay another minnit with sich a wimmin as she is. I have a karicter, and I mean to keep it before I lose it as she's did hearn.'

'Down, ma'am.'

A young woman gets in, which is a teacher in one of the public skools; she's a serious turn of mind, and sometimes talks with the passengers on soles and lookin up'ards.

This young lady allays has a book, which she is readin' in, but I sometimes think the 'jolts' doesn't make her any more knowin' of what she reads, 'case its pretty hard readin' in a 'Bus.'

Modes tlooking teaching gals is very sly; to look at 'em, and hear 'em talk about ministers and churches nobody would suppose butter could melt in their putty lips. Thats an eggsploded notion about young wimmin who cannot larf, having all the vartue and that kind of thing.

These quiet looking wimmin is the darndest kind of mischief makers; they upset a fellow's gizzard like I don't know what, unless it's a newsboy or an extra. They dose every thing in a sinovating way, that kotches you rite into their affections. This teacher of young human sprouts was just one of this kind. Every feller that met her in the 'Bus' got a sort of feelin' to like her, and some of the chaps that was a little more brassy than the common run would give her a wink. 'Do you think she minded it? 'Not a bit on it;' she liked it, and the way she bit her lips, and larfed behind her book was a caution to old maids in general.

Poor thing, she had a cautious dad, and prudent m'am, and as young gents was forbid the house, she had to do her little bit o' courtin' in the 'Bus.' We had a regular Eight o'clock customer; he used to get in at Fourth street and Broadway. He seemed to be a nice young man, was well dressed and genteel in his ways It was not often he talked except with the teacher; sometimes him and her discussed on Sabbath breaking and the commandments.

One day says he to me after the teacher had got out, 'Cad! dou you know where old maids goes to, when they die?'

'Yes, sir,' says I, 'the preacher says they goes to gras!'

'To grass! unlettered ignoramus!' says he. 'No, they are provided for in a new state.'

'Then, sir, there will be a devil of a time in Florida, as that is the newest state, and there's such a lot of them.'

'Hopeless step-hopper, I did not mean any present state, but a future state.'

'Oh yes, send 'em all to Texas, as that will be the next state, to a dead certainty.'

'Well, drop the subject,' says he.

'That's precisely what the hangman said to the poor fellow at the tombs, when he pulled the bolt out, and swung him off.'

As this young Gent. got out at Park Place, and went to'ards Columbia College, I suppose he was studyin' some of them outlandish furrin tongues which makes some I've seen most forget their own. When they talk with a feller like me, they like to show off their learnin', and shove in crack-jaw, dog Latin or Cherokee, that nobody understands except their own kidney.

This same genius' larning did'nt go very deep into his brain pan, for I puzzled him terribly one day, when I axed him what was the difference between twice forty-eight, and twice eight and forty, and after cipherin the whole ride down, I had to tell him, and then says he, 'Oh, it's easy enough, only I didn't see into it.' Book larnin' is very good, but practical larnin' is a leetle better.

Turn round Jim.

ANECDOTES OF DUELLING.

In 1806, a duel was fought in England between a Mr. Richardson and Baron Hornpesch The former was killed. It arose from the Baron's accidentally running against a lady in the street.

In 1804, Lord Camelford and Capt. Best, of the Royal Navy, fought about a female in the gallery of the opera house. Lord Camelford was kiled. What simpletons!

In January, 1806, Ensign Brown and Ensign Lukins, aged 17 and 19 years, killed each other at Margate. *They fought about an opera glass.*

In 1771, a fatal duel took place between a Major Hobbs, of Liverpool, and Lt. Sussex, of the 11th Dragoons. The latter was killed at the third fire. To the astonishment and horror of all, *the victim proved to be a woman.* Major Hobbs proceeded to London and blew out his brains!

In 1792, the Earl of Lonsdale and Captain Cuthbert, of the Guards, fought near London. It arose thus: Captain Cuthbert, as officer of the Guard, had orders to keep the street clear, and Lord Lonsdale attempted to force his carriage through. He was informed that he could not pass; upon which the Earl replied, "You rascal, do you know that I am a peer of the Realm?" The Guardsman, ruffled, replied, "I don't know that you are a peer, but I know you are a scoundrel, for applying such a term to an officer on duty, and I will make you answer for it." Hence the meeting.

In 1720, two physicians, named Mead and Woodward, fought in England. The latter slipped and fell. "Take your life;" exclaimed Dr. Mead. "Any thing but your physic," replied the prostrate Woodward.

In olden times it was customary for the young Englishmen to get into scrapes in order to make themselves popular. In 1720, while Mrs. Oldfield was playing, Beau Fielding pushed against a barrister named Fallwood. Fallwood expostulated, and Beau drew his sword. This pugnacious lawyer *pinked him* in the breast. Beau, then 50 years of age, came forward and showed his wound to the pit, who hissed and laughed at him to his great mortification. The barrister, emboldened by his success, repaired to Lincoln's Inn Theatre, where he picked a quarrel with Capt. Cusack, and demanded satisfaction.—They met, and the lawyer was professionally despatched by the soldier.

In 1772, a meeting took place in Scotland, between two noblemen. One of them was killed, in consequence of which his mother and wife became insane, and a sister died in convulsions three days after.—Philadelphia City Item.

EDUCATION OF THE YOUNG FOR AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS.

When an ardent thirst is begotten in the minds of youth, to become thoroughly prepared for an honorable and useful discharge of the active duties which make up the sum of a happy life, the great first step is taken towards the accomplishment of so glorious an end.—We turn our attention to parents, the natural guardians of the young, possessing power to mould and fashion the tender mind, and lead and direct aright the early inclinations as they are first developed. To parents we appeal, assured their influence will be exerted to lead the children under their care to contract an attachment to the employment in which they are engaged. Let the son be thoroughly instructed in every branch of labor to be performed upon a farm, and its management in general, and no doubt, with proper opportunities for instruction from suitable books and well-regulated schools, he will fall in love with the science, and delight in the practice of agriculture. In the successful prosecution of this highly honored and peaceful pursuit, female efforts and influence are indispensable to lead to auspicious results. I am aware that some persons of near-sighted and contracted views, have expressed the opinion that the female mind ought to be occupied altogether in the contemplation of unreal things, of ideas that float in a feverish or excited imagination, and of outward accomplishments, and be content to dwell upon the surface of the subjects, without an attempt to dig deep in the mine of knowledge. No one honored with the title of mother, can for a moment listen to any such suggestions; but will, I am sure, put forth their utmost exertions for the fullest expansion and enlargement of the intellectual and moral capabilites of their daughters, as well as their sons.—*Mr. Ives' Address before the Jefferson Co. (N. Y.) Agricultural Society.*

SARSAPARILLA.

Townsend's, Sands, (in quart bottles,) Sands, (small,) Webster's, Graffenberg's, Carpenter's, and Sands Iodide of Sarsaparilla, always on hand.

W H LIPPITT,
D29] Druggist and Chemist.

LAFAYETTE HOUSE.

THE subscriber takes this method of returning his thanks to a generous public for the hitherto liberal patronage he has received; and at the same time most respectfully informs his old customers and the public at large, that the LAFAYETTE HOUSE, next door above the Hanover House, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, on Front Street, (his old stand,) is still open for the reception of transient or steady *Boarders.* He will at all times be happy to wait upon those who shall favor him with their custom, and he will spare no pains to render them comfortable while they are with him. His table is furnished with the best the market affords.

His BAR ROOM, at the old well known ROCK SPRING, will be found at all times handsomely filled up with the best of Liquors and Refreshments. DAVID THALLY.

Sept 1, 1848[—51-1y

FRUIT TREES, &c.

THE subscriber has removed his Nursery Establishment from Randolph county to Guilford county, near Greensboro', and solicits orders for Apple, Peach, Pear, Nectarine, and Apricot Trees, which he will furnish from 50 to 100 per cent. cheaper than they can be obtained at from Northern Nurseries. His intention is to make a regular business of it, and he also intends having an extensive assortment of Shrubs and Flowers for sale, and he asks for his efforts such patronage as State pride and interest should prompt the people of North Carolina to give him.

His agent in Wilmington is Mr. J. WILKINSON, who has some of his Trees for sale, and who will receive orders. Orders may also be directed to the subscriber at Greensboro'.

THOS. H. FENTRESS.

December 22, 1848—[15-1y

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being determined to remove to the West, offers for sale his plantation, on which he now resides, containing 1150 acres of choice Farm and Turpentine Lands, on the South side of Cohoerie River, adjoining the Lands of G. S. Bronson, Haywood Boykin, and James H. Lamb. The dwelling is quite a commodious two story wooden building, on a high and beautiful bank of the River, about a half mile from Lisbon; all necessary out houses, and in good repair. There is enough of this plantation under fine cultivation to produce from 5 to 600 bushels of corn annually. There are from 2500 to 3000 Turpentine boxes cut on it, enough to make from 5 to 600 barrels of Turpentine, if well tended every year. There is also, a Toll Bridge belonging to this place, that yields an annual net income of about a hundred dollars. This place is more highly recommendable on account of its healthfulness, which cannot be surpassed by any place in the Eastern part of the State. For further particulars, see the subscriber on the premises, or at Lisbon.

J. P. TREADWELL.

Sampson County, Dec. 29th 1848—[16-7t

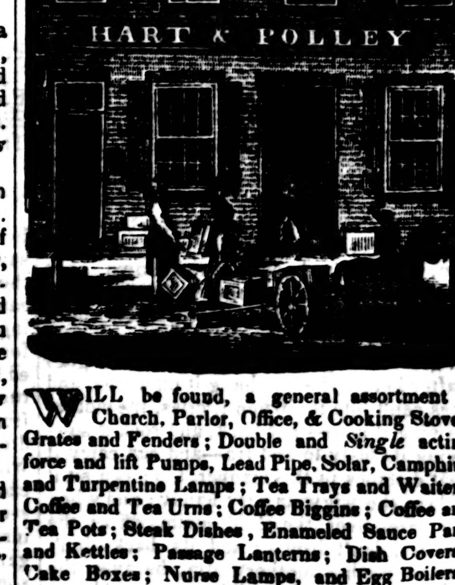
TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED

TO the Jail of Sampson county, on the 7th inst., a mulatto boy, who calls himself James Moore, and says he was bound to Jon W. Wells of Brunswick county James Moore is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, spare built, and supposed to be seventeen or eighteen years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

A. B. CHESNUTT, *Sheriff.*

July 14, 1848—[44-tf

AT THE OLD STAND OF



WILL be found, a general assortment of Church, Parlor, Office, & Cooking Stoves, Grates and Fenders; Double and *Single* acting force and lift Pumps, Lead Pipe, Solar, Camphine and Turpentine Lamps; Tea Trays and Waiters; Coffee and Tea Urns; Coffee Biggins; Coffee and Tea Pots; Steak Dishes, Enameled Sauce Pans and Kettles; Passage Lanterns; Dish Covers; Cake Boxes; Nurse Lamps, and Egg Boilers; Rifles; double and single Guns; Revolving and single Pistols; Powder Flasks; Shot Pouches; Game Bags; Percussion Caps, &c. ALSO, all kinds of Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron ware made to order.

All CASH and SHORT CREDIT customers punctually attended to. S. P. POLLEY.

Dec 1, 1848.—[12-6m

LONDON BROWN STOUT.

50 dozen best Brown Stout Porter, in quarts and pint bottles, for sale at

[Dec 1] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

GARDEN SEEDS.

Garden and flower Seeds, Bulbous roots, &c., daily expected by W H LIPPITT,

FOR LEASE OR RENT.

A small Store House 19 by 36 feet, just finished off on the corner of Surry and Church Streets, a good stand for a Grocery. Apply to

Jan 12 PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
New-Hanover County.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. [illegible], 1848.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of the aforesaid County, a Mulatto man, aged about twenty-five years, six feet high, spare made, intelligent look, long curly hair; he says his name is BONAPARTE EVANS, was born in East Tennessee, Jefferson county, and raised by one RICHARD GIBSON, near Jefferson Courthouse, in Jefferson county; he says his mother was an Indian Squaw, named JANE, his father a Mulatto Negro. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, and take him away, or else he will be dealt with as the law directs. OWEN FENNELL,
Sheriff of New-Hanover County.

Nov 27, 1848—[12-tf

CREW LISTS.

A large supply of CREW LISTS on hand, and for sale low, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the Store formerly occupied by Holmes and Hawes, where he offers for sale the one half of the divided stock of Holmes and Hawes, at greatly reduced prices Among which may be found a good assortment of domestic and fancy Dry Goods, Groceries Hard ware, and Cutlery.

For the purpose of changing his business, he will sell his entire stock of Fancy Goods, at New York cost, *for cash.* Among which may be found a great variety of black and colored, figured and plain Silks, silk, mareno, and cashmere Shawls, fancy silk handkerchiefs and cravats, and a large stock of thread Laces, muslin and cambrick Edgings, and Insertings, Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbons, kid and silk Gloves, bordered and embroidered linin cambrick Handkerchiefs, French and Scotch embroidered Laces, and muslin Capes and Colors, of the latest and most fashionable style; white and black silk Hose, Cashmeres, Bombazines, Alpaccas, and DeLaines. Together with a large stock of French, English, German, and American Cloths, and Cassimeres; and a great variety of other articles, too numerous to mention. The entire stock of Fancy Goods will be sold at New York cost, for cash.

JOHN R. HAWES.

Dec. 1, 1848—12
Commercial Copy.

FRESH RAISINS.

50 Packages Raisins, assorted; 5 boxes preserved Ginger; 5 do. Citron; 2 barrels Currants; Almonds, Filberts, Brazil Nuts, English Walnuts, hell Barks and Shelled Almonds, for sale by

[Dec. 1] HOWARD & PEDEN.

AGENCY
FOR THE SALE OF
TIMBER, LUMBER, AND NAVAL STORES.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public in general, that he will receive orders for the sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, and NAVAL STORES, and solicits a share of the public patronage.

He will at all times endeavor to give the quickest possible despatch to all business entrusted to his care. He will also have a large Timber pen and a good wharf at his command, where persons sending any of the above articles to market can secure the same till sold, at a moderate expense.

OFFICE on Hall's wharf.

MILES COSTIN.

Dec 15, 1848[—14-tf

Chronicle and Commercial copy once a week for 3 months each.

LINSEED OIL.

Just received by the subscriber, a fine lot of Linseed Oil, and always on hand.

W H LIPPITT.
D29] Druggist and Chemist.

MUSLIN, EDGINGS, AND INSERTINGS,

which I offer at from 6 to 10 cents per yard. A large assortment, just received by the Mary Powell. S. HOFFMAN.

Dec. 1, 1848—[12-tf

MULLETS.

50 Bb's Mullets, fresh packed, and for sale low at

[Dec. 1] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

MACKEREL.

5 Bbls Extra, No. 1 Mackerel; 5 do No. 2 do; 10 do No. 3 do; 10½ do No. 1 do; 10½ do No. 2 do; 5 bbls Salmon, for sale low at

[Dec. 1] HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
New-Hanover County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
December Term, 1848.

R. M. Blackwell & Co. vs. John Christian. } Original Attachment—Manger London summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant resides beyond the limits of the State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him: on motion, it is ordered, that notice be given in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, that unless said defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court-House in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in March next, and plead to and replevy, that the effects in the hands of the Garnishee will be condemned to satisfy plaintiffs demands.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Clerk.

Jan 5, 1849—[17-6t [Pr fee $4 38]

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out Letters of Administration, upon all and singular the Goods and Chattels, rights and credits, that are of the Estate of Michael Haesloop, deceased, at December term 1848, of New Hanover County Court, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against his intestate, to present the same within the time prescribed by Law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

All persons indebted to said intestate, are requested to come forward and settle.

JOHN G. BAUMAN, Adm'r

Dec 15, 1848—[14-3m

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
New-Hanover County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
December Term, 1848.

Copeland & Kidder, vs. John Christian. } Original Attachment—Manger London summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant resides beyond the limits of the State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him: on motion, it is ordered, that notice be given in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, that unless said defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court-House in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in March next, and plead to and replevy, that the effects in the hands of the Garnishee will be condemned to satisfy plaintiffs demands.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Clerk.

Jan 5, 1849—[17-6t [Pr fee $4 38]

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
New-Hanover County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
December Term, 1848.

E. J. Lutterloh, vs. John Christian. } Original Attachment—Mauger London summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant resides beyond the limits of the State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him: on motion, it is ordered, that notice be given in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, that unless said defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court-House in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in March next, and plead to and replevy, that the effects in the hands of the Garnishee will be condemned to satisfy plaintiff's demands.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Clerk.

Jan 5, 1849—[17-6t [Pr fee $4 38]

HOTCHKISS' Vertical Water Wheels.

W. BRANSON is Agent for the above Wheels in this place. He will take pleasure in showing the drawings to any person who may desire to see them. There will be found at his office a supply of Wheels, Cranks, or Gudgeons, of all sizes, for sale singly or in pairs.

Dec 22, 1848—[15-tf